

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR
Barometer 29.98

March 4, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 55 2 p.m. 78
Humidity 78

March 4, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 67 2 p.m. 64
Humidity 83 80

6157 日一月二

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1916.

六拜禮 號四月三英港香 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM

TELEGRAMS.

CONDENSED.

THE GERMAN LOSSES AT VERDUN WERE 135,000.
"CARMEN SYLVA" DIED ON THURSDAY MORNING.
THE BRITISH HAVE TAKEN 150 GERMAN PRISONERS.
PRESIDENT POINCARÉ HAS JUST PAID A VISIT TO VERDUN.
FRENCH AIR SQUADRONS HAVE BEEN BUSY BOMB-DROPPING.
BRITISH HAVE CAPTURED A SALIENT IN ORIGINAL GERMAN LINE.
A GERMAN SEAPLANE HAS PASSED OVER THE SOUTH-EAST COAST.
THE LUSITANIA AGREEMENT WILL NOT MEANWHILE BE ACCEPTED.
MARRIED MEN FROM 19 TO 26 ARE BEING CALLED TO THE COLOURS.
BRITISH HAVE RECAPTURED TRENCHES ON YPRES-COMMINES CANAL.
ENEMY ARTILLERY HAS GREATLY INTENSIFIED ALONG WHOLE FRONT.
PRESIDENT WILSON TAKES A FIRM STAND ON MERCHANTMEN QUESTION.
THE MALOJA INQUEST VERDICT THAT THE LINER WAS SUNK BY A MINE.
TWENTY AIR ENCOUNTERS HAVE TAKEN PLACE ON THE BRITISH FRONT.
COMMISSION ON VENEREAL DISEASES RECOMMENDS DRASTIC MEASURES.

SWISS COLONELS ACQUITTED.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph"]

Reuter's correspondent at Zurich states that two Swiss Colonels have been acquitted on charges of communicating reports and documents to German military attaches. They were, however, reported to the Military Authorities for disciplinary action.

SUBMARINE AND MINE WARFARE.

Fishing Smacks Sunk.

March 2, 4.25 p.m.

Reuter reports the sinking of three Lowestoft smacks, the crews of which have been landed by the Italian sailing ship Elisa.

Minesweeper and Russian Steamer Sunk.

March 2, 2.10 p.m.

Reuter reports the sinking of the minesweeper *Ar Revoir* (crew saved) and of the Russian steamer *Alexander Wentzel*, eighteen of whose crew were drowned and eleven rescued.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

The Verdun Position.

March 2, 1.10 p.m.

The *Times* military correspondent issues a warning against impatience at the apparent inaction of the British in France. He emphasises the fact that the British are co-operating very closely with the French and Belgians, and will act at the proper time.

Correspondents at Headquarters, referring to the position at Verdun, say: "Impatience is fretting us all," and they further state that "the truth is, we are waiting and watching for any sign of an enemy offensive elsewhere than at Verdun. In the meantime we are holding great German forces with a line that cannot be thinned because of our strength and of the presence of a British third army which, during the Summer, took over a large area formerly held by the French. This has enabled the latter to effect a great concentration in the Verdun region. Meanwhile the British artillery, by means of the most intense daily bombardments, is inflicting very heavy losses on the Germans."

German Losses at Verdun.

March 2, 2.10 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, it is estimated that the German losses at Verdun were 135,000.

Violent Bombardments.

March 2, 5.20 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, a communique says:—In the region of Verdun the Germans violently bombarded, during the night, the Mort Homme and Oie crosses, between Malancourt and Forges, and also the principal crossings over the Meuse. The bombardment to the east of the Meuse was slight.

The Germans in Woëvre, after an intense artillery preparation, made a violent attack at dusk on our positions at Frisnes. Our counter-attack immediately drove him out of the few points he was able to penetrate.

In Lorraine, the enemy bombarded for hours a farm at Sainte Marie, to the west of Bezainge, and then attacked, but failed completely.

German skirmishes in the valley of Lauch were repulsed by grenades.

The French in Artois exploded a mine under a crater occupied by the Germans, and we captured the new crater.

Our trench guns to the west of Pont-à-Mousson wrecked enemy defences in Petre wood, and our heavy artillery bombarded enemy establishments in the Thiaucourt region.

Our batteries were active in the Fecht and Doller valleys in Alsace.

Anglo-French artillery in Belgium effectively bombarded enemy trenches south east of Boesinghe.

Two German companies attempted to approach our line to the east of Rheims, but fled before our fire, leaving their dead.

British Captures.

March 3, 12.10 a.m.

A British communique states:—This morning we attacked and recaptured trenches at a bluff on the Ypres-Commines Canal which we lost on February 14. We also captured a small salient in the original German line, an enemy counter-attack some hours later being repulsed. We took 180 prisoners, including four officers.

German mine galleries in the captured trenches were destroyed. There was much artillery activity on both sides from Viernot to Boesinghe.

TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

Artillery Activity More Intense.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph"]

March 3, 2.10 a.m.

A Paris communique says:—North of Verdun, and in Woëvre, the activity shown by the enemy artillery, which had somewhat slackened on the preceding days, became greatly intensified along the whole front, chiefly against Mort Homme, the Poivre ridge and the Douaumont region.

A bombardment of Douaumont was followed by several extremely violent infantry attacks, all of which were repulsed by the fire of our troops, which decimated the enemy ranks.

Our batteries everywhere vigorously replied to the bombardment and shelled the enemy communication roads.

Our long-range guns bombarded the station at Vigneulles, causing two fires, hitting several trains and destroying a locomotive. Great activity was shown by the opposing artilleries in the Seppois sector, in Upper Alsace.

A French air squadron last evening dropped forty-four bombs on the station at Chambley, seriously damaging it. The squadron returned safely.

French aeroplanes during the daytime dropped forty bombs on Bessard station, and nine on the Avricourt establishments.

French artillery destructively shelled enemy works in Belgium, between the Somme and Vise, in Argoonne, and brought down a German aeroplane in Champagne.

Sir Douglas Haig's Report.

March 2, 12.45 a.m.

Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, says: There were twenty encounters in the air on our front yesterday. One British machine has not returned from a reconnaissance regarding enemy losses that were reported yesterday.

Our infantry and machine guns last night dispersed, to the north of the Somme, a party of the enemy who had attempted to advance from the trenches under cover of a bombardment.

To-day matters have been generally quiet, though there has been considerable artillery activity in the neighbourhood of Ypres.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER BOMBED.

March 2, 4.30 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Christiania says that aircraft have bombed the Norwegian steamer *Modeni*, en route for England, without damaging her.

THE BABY-KILLERS.

March 1, 11.15 p.m.

It is officially announced that a German seaplane passed over the south-east coast this evening.

It dropped several bombs, but no military damage was done. A child of nine months is reported to have been killed.

PRESIDENT WILSON IN DETERMINED MOOD.

March 2, 1.40 p.m.

Reuter's Washington correspondent says that President Wilson has intimated to Congress that he will not consent to anything less than a vote on the Pro-German resolution which warns Americans not to travel on belligerents' armed merchantmen. He refuses to consider a compromise measure, such as a vote of confidence on his foreign policy.

The firmness of the President's stand is indicated by his determination not to continue negotiations with Germany until the attitude of Congress is settled.

Meanwhile, the Lusitania agreement will not be accepted.

The Administration is confident that the President will be victorious if he can force a vote; otherwise, he will appeal to the country.

MALOJA SUNK BY MINE.

March 2, 8.35 p.m.

The verdict in the inquest on the victims of the *Maloja* is that the liner was sunk by a mine.

PRESIDENT POINCARÉ VISITS VERDUN.

March 2, 11.40 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that President Poincaré visited Verdun yesterday.

CALLING UP MARRIED MEN.

March 2, 11.00 p.m.

It is authoritatively announced that eight groups of married men, from 19 to 26 years, will be called to the Colours during the week-end. They will begin joining from April 7.

PORTUGUESE POISONED ON GERMAN SHIP.

March 2, 4.30 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Ponta Delgada (Azores) says that six of the Portuguese soldiers placed on board the German steamer *Schwarzburg* have been poisoned, through drinking from a bottle labelled "rum." Two died immediately, one is in hospital and the others are in a serious condition.

Reuter's correspondent at Ponta Delgada says that the six Portuguese have died from poison.

TELEGRAMS.

NEW REGULATION AS TO METALS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph"]

March 2, 4.25 p.m.

A Regulation is gazetted, prohibiting speculative dealings in metals that are required for the production of war material. Business on the London Metal Exchange and in the Glasgow iron market is suspended, pending the Government's reply, to-morrow, to the metal-interests deputation.

THE NEAR EAST.

Turks' Flight Continues.

March 2, 4.30 a.m.

A Petrograd communique says that the pursuit of the enemy in the Kermanshah region continues, and that two more guns have been captured.

March 3, 3.15 a.m.

A Petrograd communique says that the Turks continue to retreat in the directions of Erzincjan and Bitlis, abandoning their guns.

THE GERMAN IN AMERICA.

March 2, 4.30 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at New York says that two Germans arrested for swindling, were found to be in possession of plans of United States fortifications.

They describe themselves as German officers.

MORE GERMAN LIES.

March 3, 7.50 a.m.

In consequence of German distorted versions, the Admiralty publishes the instructions governing the actions of armed merchantmen, showing that the armament is exclusively a defensive one.

COMMERCIAL AGREEMENTS AND THE ENEMY.

March 3, 7.50 a.m.

The *Times* says that it is probable that, during the next few weeks, the Allies will sign a declaration to the effect that none of them will make commercial agreements with Germany or Austria without the consent of the others.

THE MONTREAL FIRE.

March 2, 4.30 a.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Montreal, the Vice-President of the Grand Trunk Railway says that the fire at the station was accidental. The temperature was below zero, and thus the firemen were hampered. Several of them were frozen to the ladders.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on Page 8 or on Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

IN THE COMMONS.

Concerning Ceylon and Temperance.

March 1, 6.30 p.m.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law said that he had no information regarding the resignation of schoolmasters from temperance societies in consequence of an amendment to the Ceylon Education Code, but he would ask for a report. There was no foundation for the suggestion that the Ceylon Government desired to discourage temperance or was hostile to societies whose real object was the promotion of temperance, but he regretted to say there had been established many so-called temperance societies, which were largely used to propagate views of which it was impossible for any Government to approve.

Generosity of India and the Dominions.

March 1, 6.30 p.m.

Speaking in the House of Commons on the Army Supplementary Estimate, Mr. Forster said six million pounds had been received from India, including a most generous contribution from the native states (cheers). Mr. Lockwood said that the House was most grateful for the assistance of the Dominions and the native states in men and money.

"Reserved" Occupations.

March 2, 11.00 a.m.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George announced that the Government would not only revise the list of "reserved" occupations but would materially reduce it in order to free more men for the army and for public works. He estimated the reduction at 870,000.

(Continued on page 5.)

TELEGRAMS.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph"]

London, Received, March 4.

The Report of the Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases reveals very serious conditions and makes drastic recommendations. It says no short-sighted parsimony should prevent the utilisation of all scientific methods or organisation to guard the present and future generations.

The Commission recommends that statutory recognition should be given to the principle that these diseases constitute incapacity for marriage.

Other recommendations advocate that every facility should be given for free treatment, diagnosis and notification, and that the most careful instruction and warnings should be given in schools, workshops, the Navy and the Army.

THE SPANISH STRIKE.

Valencia, not Madrid.

London, Received, March 4.

The strike mentioned by Reuter yesterday is taking place at Valencia, and not at Madrid.

"CARMEN SYLVA" DEAD.

London, Received, March 4.

The Queen Dowager of Roumania ("Carmen Sylva") died this morning.

THE S.S. SIBERIA.

A Rough Trip to England.

The former Pacific Mail liner *Siberia* did not reach the United Kingdom without sea trouble. Writing from London, Mr. Henry Woeller, assistant engineer, says:

"Two days after leaving New York we had to leave for two days on account of the weather. The sea tore the forward hatches off, and took two life-boats off the forward starboard davits. The boats were swept aft, crashed into the after housing, broke in and fell all over the piano. Neither piano nor boats could be repaired. We had 3 feet of water down in the fire rooms for ten hours, and all pumps were going on the bilge. The captain said it was the worst storm he was ever in."

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—8.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—8.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Monday, March 6.

A. D. C. Performance of "The Angel in the House"; 9.15 p.m.

Friday, March 10.

The Currency Problem—Lecture by Mr. J. M. Xavier, City Hall, 5.15 p.m.

Tuesday, March 23.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—Meeting of shareholders, noon.

Wednesday, March 23.
China Paper Refining Co., Ltd.—Meeting of shareholders, 11.30 a.m.

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tile Officers, Tourists, Travellers and Local Residents, being most
Centrally Situated, and also special Terms can be arranged with
the Alexandra Cafe for full or partial Board. Single Rooms \$2.00
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GENERAL NEWS.

Kobe Millionaire's Gift to His
Old School.
The new Kobe millionaire, Mr.
F. Uchida, head of the Uchida
Steamship Co., has presented the
Tokyo Higher Commercial School
with ¥50,000. Mr. Uchida is an
old graduate of the school.Punishing the Expectorators.
Among those summoned at
New York for illegal spitting, in
the campaign which the Board of
Health and the Police Department
are waging to stop the epidemic of
grippe, were many brokers and
lawyers from the financial district,
all of whom were fined.The Chinese Government
and the Press.The Peking Correspondent of
the P. and T. Times severely
takes to task the Chinese Govern-
ment for the way in which it has
been tampering with the message
telegraphed abroad by the Press
Correspondents, according to
Peking.

A Chinese Excuse at the

Old Bailey.

In a case heard before Judge
Atherley Jones, at the Old Bailey
last month, in which two Chinese
were charged with demanding
money with menace from a third,
it was stated that one of the pri-
soners, when trying to borrow a
revolver from an acquaintance,
said he wanted it in order "to
see a friend."

Future of the Philippines.

"We brand as unworthy of the
American name a policy involving
the abandonment of a sacred trust
for reasons alleged to be concern-
ed with our own greater security.
If giving proper protection to all
inhabitants of the Philippines,
until such time as our obligations
shall have been honourably ful-
filled, constitutes a menace to our
national safety, which we do not
concede, better, we say, war, and
even defeat than dishonour."
Extract from resolution adopted
at Democratic convention.

Australians Miners Refuse to

Strike.

Adelaide, January 15.—A large
meeting of miners at Port Pirie
decided, by an overwhelming
majority, to join in the Broken
Hill strike. It was resolved to
leave the matter in the hands of
the Arbitration Court. The de-
cision has caused widespread
satisfaction. A Melbourne tele-
gram reports that the President
of the Arbitration Court has up-
held the employers' attitude in
regard to the strike of the wheat
lumbers. The Karmals has sailed
for Sydney minus her wheat
cargo.

Political Difficulties in Havana.

Havana, January 20.—Promi-
nent leaders of the Liberal
party, who are opposed to the
action of the Conservatives in
renominate President Menocal
on the ground that the principle
of re-election is a menace to the
country, are discussing secretly a
proposal to request the United
States to appoint a committee to
come to Cuba and supervise the
next presidential election. Those
who favour the plan assert that it
would prevent a repetition of the
irregularities connected with the
second election of President Pal-
ma, which was followed by
uprisings that culminated in the
revolution of 1906, and the second
American intervention. American
supervision of the election, it is
also said, would remove any
excuse for further talks of a re-
volution.

Dearer Pipes.

The pipe smoker is a good-
tempered, uncomplaining person,
but since the war began his woes
have accumulated, remarks the
Fall Mall Gazette. The Govern-
ment have taxed his tobacco; but
that apparently, is not enough,
for now his briar pipe is seriously
threatened. Briars before the war
were imported from France in
enormous quantities; but the
French Government have appro-
priated some eight millions of
them for the troops, and the expert
workmen who made the pipes are
serving their country.What few are left cannot supply
even the home demand. The re-
sult is that briar pipes are going
up in price to an alarming extent
and some of the best makers show
an increase of 25 per cent.

For a good solid meal a la

Carte or Table d'Hotel with

Wines & Liquors of the Best

ALEXANDRA CAFE

GENERAL NEWS.

Shanghai's Gift.
A letter from Captain E. L. M. Barrett announces that the recent final of the Shanghai Amateur Billiards Championship resulted in a sum of \$100 being sent Home towards the Motor Am-bulance Fund.

Appeals By Gramophone.
The Lord Mayor of London is about to issue, by means of gramophone records, an appeal to the young men of the United Kingdom. The records will be distributed to the principal recruiting offices throughout the country. Sir Charles Wakefield at the Mansion House made the record by means of a special apparatus.

The Rule of the Road in Penang.
Mr. H. C. Sykes, of Penang, was recently fined \$75 and costs, in the Kuala Lumpur Police Court, being summoned on the complaint of the British Resident of Selangor, with having broken the rule of the road which holds that a car travelling on the public road must give as much room as possible to an overtaking car.

Siam Currency Notes.
The Minister of Finance has certified that the value of the Government Currency Notes at the end of January was Ticals 37,280,450, being an increase of 1,494,825 as compared with the amount at the end of December. Of the total Ticals 22,741,248 was retained in coin at the head office and the balance was invested.

Death of Herr Ilg.
Berlin, January 8.—A Zurich dispatch reports the death at the age of sixty-two of Herr Alfred Ilg, for many years the principal adviser of King Menelik of Abyssinia. Herr Ilg, who was a Swiss engineer, was Premier of Abyssinia for twenty-six years. He was the first European to serve as confidential adviser at the Abyssinian court.

Well-known American Railway Man's Death.

Philadelphia, January 14.—Mr. Frank N. Barkdale, head of the advertising department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, died to-day, after a long illness. He was sixty years old. Col. Barkdale, as he was known to his intimates, was one of the best-known railroad men in the country. He had been in the service of the Pennsylvania Company for thirty-two years, and is survived by a widow and a daughter.

Metal Scarcity in Ceylon.
There is at present a scarcity of all metals, particularly steel and iron—two metals which are used freely in all workshops—and the shortage is being keenly felt especially by the big workshops, says the *Ceylon Observer*. A representative of a well-known firm referring to this shortage said there was no way out of the difficulty, but to get on in the best way they can under the circumstances. This shortage, he said, is not only felt in Ceylon but also in India and the Colonies. This is due to large quantities of steel and iron being used in the making of shells, etc.

Sir G. Reid's Impressions of the Commons.

Sir George Reid, M.P., was entertained at luncheon recently by the National Club. Lord Islington, in proposing the health of the guest, said he hoped that in the course of this year a conference might take place between the Prime Ministers of the various Dominions with a view of deciding on the industrial, economic, and defensive problems of the Empire. Sir George Reid in the course of his reply said that he had been a member of the House of Commons for a few hours, and had listened to speeches on a Bill of vital consequence to the nation. Some of those speeches he admired and some of them he felt would have been very interesting 55 years ago, when he belonged to a debating club. There seemed to be men in England still profoundly unconscious of the stern duties imposed on our men in the North Sea and in the trenches on the Continent.

If you have lost your appetite, one of the big variety of dairy dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

NOTICES.

S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.

PIANOS

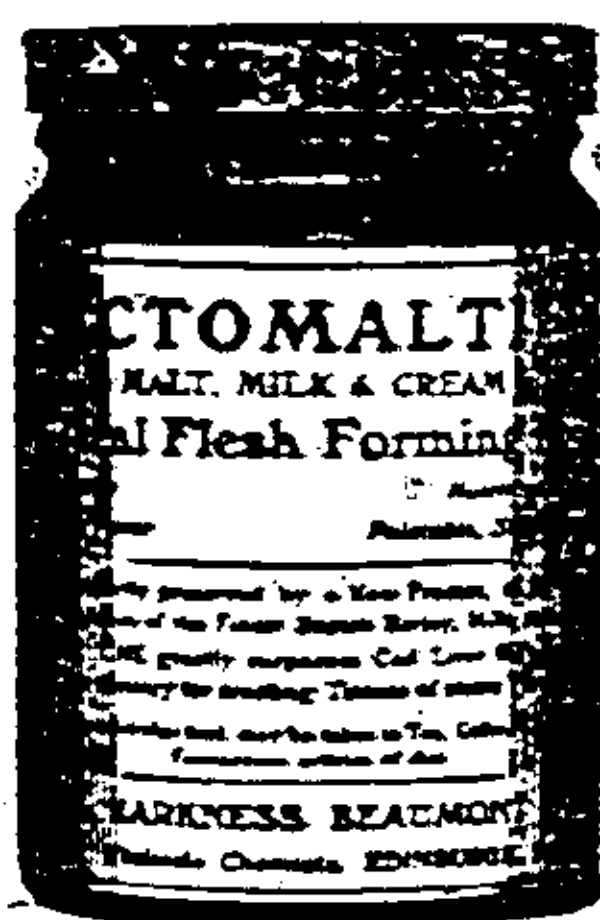
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From \$10 Per MONTH.

TUNING AND REGULAR ATTENTION INCLUSIVE.

LACTOMALTINE

An ideal Flesh-forming Food containing all the valuable properties of The FINEST EXTRACT OF MALT obtained from the FINEST SCOTCH BARLEY together with MILK and CREAM.

MOST
DIGESTIBLE
EXCEEDINGLY
PLEASANT
TO TAKEHIGHLY
NUTRITIOUS
PRESCRIBED
BY THE
MEDICAL
FACULTY.

LACTOMALTINE far surpasses all preparations of Cod Liver Oil in Palatability, Assimilability and Digestibility, and for its efficiency in the formation of tissues of stable texture.

Obtainable from all Chemists etc.

CONTRABAND IN MAILBAGS.

How Germans Tried to Elude our Blockade.

A party of neutral journalists were given facilities by the postal censorship authorities recently to see for themselves some of the contraband goods and enemy exports with have been found in the mails carried by neutral shipping. "The exhibition," said one of the party, "showed clearly to what lengths the Germans are prepared to go in abusing letter-post facilities to keep some part of their export trade alive and, at the same time, in sending their propagandist literature (for the most part as registered letters) not only to neutral countries, but also to British Colonies and possessions. The bulk had been sent as registered mail matter, involving, of course, enormous expense in postage.

"Here is an instance. A German firm sent by registered post to a firm in Brazil 600 violin strings, the value of the whole being about \$25. The postage cost amounted to over \$3 10s. The strings were all addressed to one firm, labelled 'Samples without value.'

"The usual German procedure seems to be to send large consignments of goods to neutral firms, either in Holland or in Scandinavia, which firms then forward the goods by registered post to the United States or South America, as the case may be, neutral ships being generally chosen. Among the articles thus forwarded we were shown costly jewellery, gold chains, purses, and aluminium rings. A Leipzig music-publishing house attempted to forward huge quantities of music in the same manner.

"In the literature seized alleged 'British atrocities' are described in the usual German manner, while many pamphlets have obviously been prepared with the object of causing

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Abyan 13 Jubilee Street, Singapore.

Enkondai High St. Delft.

Fozqui c/o Wingsang, Macdalen.

Fochoonhit 217 Winkloke St., Macdalen.

Hew Pat Heng c/o Wing Wo Chong, Singapore.

Marcia Roberto, Manila.

Nanyuen, Rangoon.

Paul, Bombay.

Pirosha, Bombay.

Singheeseng, Singapore.

J. M. BECK, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1916.

Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Ngsoolim, Astor Hotel, Amoy.

Chowkamsang, Kungsheng-long, 19 Connaught Road, Shanghai.

Auckland Chartered Bank, Tokio.

Focktaishun, Amoy.

A. B. SORESEN, Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1916.

Tingtau Golf Links.

The Japanese authorities at Tingtau have given permission for the race course to be used as golf links, and the old links are being done up and a very fine ninth green added which will make it one of the best courses in north China. The links are to be finished and opened by March 1. At a recent meeting the following were elected as a Committee:—Mr. R. N. Eckford, British Consul, Chairman; and Messrs. D. McHaffie (Jardine, Matheson) Courtnay (Butterfield and Swire) Armitage (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) and Thomson.

ing trouble in Ireland and in India. In the mails sent to neutral European countries from the United States and South America have been found large quantities of rubber, wool, etc."

Prepaid Advertisements

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Three-roomed Flats in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

Four-roomed flats in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English baths and kitchen ranges, hot water and water carriage system. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelor's at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.

Four-roomed Houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Two roomed-flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET.—Offices at 2 Connaught Road.

Offices in King's Buildings.

Offices in Des Voeux Road Central.

Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

New Houses in Broadwood Terrace.

Houses at the Peak.

No. 1 Moreton Terrace, Causeway Bay.

Godowns at Wanchai.

No. 1, 2 and 3 West End Terrace Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.

TO LET.—From 1st April 1916, the premises at present occupied by MESSRS. DONNELLY & WHITE. For full particulars apply to—MANAGER, HONGKONG HOTEL.

TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.

TO LET.—Offices, 5, Duddell Street, now in occupation of Messrs. Bader & Co.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO LET.—"La Hacienda" E. No. 74 Mount Kellett Road.

Chater's Bungalow, No. 65 Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to CHATER and MODY, 5 Queen's Road Central.

TO LET.—Furnished Bungalow "Brenton," 114 Peak.

Apply to Dr. E. Evan Jones.

TO LET.

TO LET.—First Class shop in Chater Road, whole or part, lane at rear. Apply Clarke & Co.

TO LET.—A splendid set of Office Rooms on the First floor of No. 10, Des Voeux Road Central (above the Robinson Piano Co.) comprising three large and two small rooms with out-houses and servants' quarters. The Premises are being thoroughly repaired and renovated. Centrally located in the vicinity of the banks and shipping offices. Rent moderate. Apply to—
MOW FUNG & CO., 10, Des Voeux Road Central.

TO LET.—Office on 1st Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street.

Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

LOST.

LOST.—A bunch of Keys. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to "BAJ" c/o the "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.

WANTED.—Typewriting: Manuscript of every kind accurately and neatly typed at short notice by Englishman. Terms 30 cents per folio. Commercial correspondence in English for Chinese business gentlemen a speciality. Write "Despatch," "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—A Great Bargain:—Everyone should visit the "Great Sale at Rightways," presented by the Melbourne Comedy Company to-night at the Victoria Theatre. See Special Advertisement.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—One 10½ B.H.P. Hornsby Ackroyd Oil Engine complete with and coupled direct of one 6 K.W. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo to 50/70 volts with shunt regulator. ALSO One Switch-board for Accumulators. Dynamo, &c., complete with instruments for 100 Amps. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Linstead & Davis, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong 15th September, 1915

NOTICES

WELLS FARGO & CO
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND
PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
1a. Chater Road.
Phone No. 1500.

FOR

QUALITY AND CHEAPNESS

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WING ON CO., LTD.

DES VOEUX ROAD.

THE STORE FOR EVERYTHING
AND
FOR EVERYBODY.

Largest and Most Complete
Stock in the Colony.

TELEPHONE 198.

NOTICES.

**KHAKI
"PUTTEE STOCKINGS"**

HAVE THE APPEARANCE OF REGULATION
PUTTEES

BUT PULL ON AND OFF LIKE A SOCK.

OWING TO THE ELASTICITY OF MATERIAL

THEY KEEP TIGHT BUT

DO NOT BIND THE LEG

\$3.75 AND \$5.75 PER PAIR.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

PALL MALL Cigarettes.



Have Unusual Qualities and an Individuality that
at once create a preference for this Exquisite Brand.

JOHN COTTON, LTD.
CIGARETTES.

EDINBURGH "0" in tins of 50s \$1.50

VIRGINIA " " 50s 1.35

EXTRA NO. 3 VIRGINIA " " 50s .85

SOLE AGENTS:

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

DISS BROS.
English Tailors.

NO. 1, WYNDHAM ST.
(FLOWER ST.)

Established 1900.



N. LAZARUS,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

WAR AND HEADACHES.

Have you noticed that your eyes are much more tired and that you have headaches since the war started? Everyone is reading two or three times as many papers as usual. Their additional reading causes eyestrain in eyes which had been previously capable of doing all the work they were asked to do. If your eyes were perfect, or if you had correctly fitted glasses, you could read all day without tiring your eyes.

We make no charge for testing your eyes, therefore if your eyes tire call in and ask if you need glasses.

N. LAZARUS

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS. — 22, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.



MALARIA

PREVENTED AND CURED BY

ESANOFELE

AT ALL DISPENSARIES

FREE SAMPLES & LITERATURE TO PHYSICIANS.

C. MARTINI, SOLE IMPORTER, HONGKONG.



WATSON'S

FINEST OLD
BROWN
BRANDY
E
QUALITY.
25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.

Correspondents are requested to observe rule which the requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—

Daily issue—\$38 per annum.
Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)
The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Sharncliffe, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1916.

BULGARIA'S POSITION.

The statement in yesterday's cables that a pro-Russian feeling is growing in Bulgaria can hardly surprise those who have followed the story of Bulgaria's entry into, and part in, the war. On Thursday, Reuter mentioned that, at various meetings in Sofia, the abdication of King Ferdinand had been demanded and that there was strong feeling against the German quasi occupation of the country; and yesterday's message added the facts that the desertions from the Bulgarian army continued and that the Germans are now accused of seizing all the best for themselves, (with a courtesy and consideration truly Teutonic) leaving their allies to feel the rough edge of hardship. How long is such an interesting condition of things going to continue?

In the generally mixed-up situation it is easy to forget that Bulgaria is one thing and Bulgaria's King quite another. King Ferdinand is a German by birth—which seems almost as good as saying that, like the hyphenated Americans and many of the Germans domiciled in England before the war, he can be loyal neither to his own country nor to that of his adoption. All that can be said in his favor is that he at least made little pretence as to his attitude towards Germany and Britain; as frankly as possible he intimated that the side which chose to make the higher bid could have his services. Though his sympathies must necessarily all along have lain with Germany, he was prepared to serve the Allies if they decided to make it worth his while. But what of his country? The people over whom he reigns are tied by gratitude, and largely by blood and religion, to Russia; and, as was made evident by the number of secessions when Bulgaria first entered the war, this people sympathized with Russia and not with Germany. Indeed, the only factor that could weigh with it in obeying its Sovereign's orders to fight was the alliance between the Entente and Bulgaria's old enemy Serbia.

In an evil moment the Bulgarians allowed themselves to be led astray by their King, who was himself utterly blinded by the wild and impossible promises which the Kaiser made to him. And now what is the result of it all? Bulgaria started with an army of 482,000 men, 120,000 of whom, the best part of two months ago, were written off as killed, wounded or missing. A very small percentage of this loss can be made good from among the newer classes, no doubt; but this hardly alters the fact that Bulgaria has lost a fourth of her real fighting strength and that now, after several months of war, all that she has to show for the loss is the possession of Serbia (which she must know is but temporary and which, even at that, has to be shared with those who have been making a cat's paw of her), and a discontented army and populace. We wonder how the Bulgarians like the position. Naturally their future is less hopeless than that of the Turks. No overtures of peace that Turkey could make could very well lessen the punishment that is awaiting her, but with Bulgaria the case may reasonably be regarded as different. She has sinned, but not, like Germany, Austria and Turkey, beyond all hope of forgiveness. Indeed, she is not feeling much of her punishment already in the turbulent condition that prevails among her people and in the more than strained relations that obviously exist between her and Germany? Some little while ago it was stated, on the best authority, that Bulgaria's only care now lay with the doings at Salonica, and that, when that was cleared of the Allies, she would cease fighting. Read in the light of more recent developments, this becomes an interesting admission. If her people have any wisdom or sense of self-protection left, they will forthwith take the matter out of the hands of their useless ruler and waste no time in making terms with the winning side.

The Tramway Track.

Our attention has been directed to the condition of the tramway track along the Praya from Arsenal Street to the terminus of the line. Our informant says that, as a result of repairs which have been periodically effected, the track presents a very patched-up appearance; the new concrete which has been used in the work is good, but the old material is in many places badly worn, the consequence being that, in places, the rails are higher than portions of the roadway, thus creating a public danger. By Ordinance, the Tramway Company is empowered to break up and open the roads covered by its service, but there is a proviso which requires the restoration of the thoroughfare to such a state as shall satisfy the Director of Public Works. The Company, too, is held responsible for the keeping in good condition of the roadway between the rails, as well as so much of the road as extends eighteen inches beyond the rails on either side thereof. It is also laid down that the uppermost surface of the rails shall be on a level with the surface of the road.

A Suggestion.

From the facts set out, it will be seen that the state of affairs which exists is anything but what it should be, and it is surely the duty of the authorities to see that the Company carries out its legal obligations. All that is necessary to do to realise the danger and inconvenience which result, is to take a ricksha ride along the portion of the track mentioned. The Director of Public Works might, when he has a moment to spare, make the experiment. Uniformity of surface is the thing to be desired, and that is what should be guaranteed. If it cannot be attained in any other way, a trial might be made of the system which is followed in regard to the Electric Company. When this Company has occasion to break up the roads, the work of restoration is done by the Government. A charge on the Company is then made by the Government, plus a supervision fee. As a consequence, the work is at any rate done to the satisfaction of the Government. That seems a reasonable method to follow, and, as we say, it might be applied in the case of the Tramway Company.

The Tennis Tournaments.

It is a most gratifying fact that, in spite of the smaller military element in our midst, the entries for the Hongkong Cricket Club's lawn tennis tournament this year are unusually large. Last year the number of participants almost constituted a record, and the various competitions provided some of the keenest sport on the lawn which had ever been witnessed in the Colony. This year, the total number of players entering is even larger still, and everything points to some very hotly-contested matches when the play opens. These tournaments are widening in interest every year—a fact which may be quoted as showing a steady improvement in the standard of play in the Colony. At the present time Hongkong can boast of a growing body of good-class young tennis enthusiasts—young fellows who are surely qualifying to take the places of those who have nearly had their day. But the older men are not to be despised as yet; the majority of them can still give points to the more youthful sportsmen—a fact which will no doubt be amply illustrated when the competitions have really commenced.

THE DECLINE OF THE MARK.

We have received from the Hon. Colonial Secretary an interesting diagram showing the falls in value of the British Pound Sterling and the German Reichsmark on the New York Exchange during 1915. From this it would appear that the pound sterling declined in value 3 per cent. only, whereas the German reichsmark depreciated 20 per cent. By January, 1916, British pound sterling had recovered in value and had depreciated but two-and-a-third per cent. below par, but the German reichsmark had fallen to twenty-two-and-a-half per cent. below par.

DAY BY DAY

ERROR OF OPINION MAY BE TOLERATED WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT.—Thomas Jefferson.

The Weather.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 45; fog. (1915, 59 dull).
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 62; dull. (1915, 66 clear.)

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Due per a.s. Sinking to-day.
American, Canadian and Siberian Mails.—Closed per a.s. Canada Maru at 1 p.m. to-day.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per a.s. Cheonan at 5 p.m. to-day.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1/11.

To-morrow's anniversary.
To-morrow is the 101st anniversary of the death of Francis Mesmer, the German scientist.

Technical Institute.
The Technical Institute re-opens on Monday.

Authorized Architect.
The name of Mr. Arthur Turner has been added to the list of authorized architects.

"Excited Insects."
Monday, according to the Chinese calendar is the festival of *Ching-che*, or "Excited Insects."

Ring Stolen.
Mrs. Grant of Queen's Gardens, reports to the police, that a gold ring, set with diamonds, valued at \$14, has been stolen from her room.

Jockey Club's Generosity.
We are informed by Mr. T. F. Hought that the Hongkong Jockey Club has given to the War Charities Fund the sum of \$35,000 and to the Blue Cross Fund a sum of \$1,000.

Tobacco Fund.
Mr. W. A. Dowley informs us that he has taken over the Chairmanship of the Tobacco and Cigarette Fund from Mr. D. W. O'Connell, and will be pleased to receive subscriptions thereto.

No Criminal Sessions.
It is notified for general information that His Honour the Chief Justice has ordered that no Criminal Sessions for the despatch of the business of the Court shall be held in the month of March, 1916.

Silk Delivery.
The Yokohama office of the T. K. K. is in receipt of a wireless communication to the effect that the silk despatched hence per a.s. Chiyo Maru on January 25 was delivered in New York on February 27.

Vice-Chairman of Licensing Board.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the Honourable Sir Catchick Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G., to be Vice-Chairman of the Licensing Board, with effect from the 28th February 1916.

Pick-Pocket.
An employee of a Chinese firm, at 92, Connaught Road, has reported to the police that he was walking along when some person stole from his coat pocket \$505 in bank notes and money order value \$300. The money has not yet been recovered.

War Gifts.

This week the following garments have been sent by the Kowloon "Little Bit Workers Society" (through the courtesy of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.) to Colonel Gordon Hall, R.A.M.C., A.D.M.S., Cairo District, Abbasia, Cairo:—2 dozen pairs slippers, 15 suits pyjamas, 20 mufflers, 33 pairs mittens and 2 pairs socks; one parcel of babies clothes to Miss Vivian, The Marriest Hotel, 52, Herbert Street, Hixton, London N.; and one parcel of men's clothes to Miss Tucker, Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society, The Institute, Mansfield Street, Haggerston, London, N.E.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

March 1	—	Tons 173
" 2	—	" 163
" 3	—	" 177

Total to 3rd inst. 513

Daily average 172.90

1891.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending March 4th, 1891.)

The Dollar.

March 4.—"The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 32 1/2."

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, February 27.—"The ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will be held at the City Hall at noon to-morrow. No doubt the attendance will be worthy of the occasion, if it isn't, it ought to be. With a net profit of \$1,715,743.39 minus \$148,302.94 brought forward from last account, as the result of the six months' working, there can be very little room for grumbling—excepting from those who have been unfortunate in their speculations in Bank shares, and as they are not in the favoured division of toadies and tail-hunters, they don't count, and they can howl until they are black in the face without eliciting a single expression of sympathy. Nothing succeeds like success in this life—especially in Hongkong; but when the success of the men who are reputed to have mainly benefited from this extraordinary profit of nearly sixteen hundred thousand dollars comes to be closely analysed it is found to amount to very little. Dust and ashes. The Court of Directors is a strong one, no doubt, but we fail to see that Mr. H. L. Dalrymple, who represents nothing of the slightest importance to anybody but himself, that we can find out, has the slightest claim to a seat at the Board. That he is a protégé of Jardine, Matheson and Co.'s should mean nothing—although that all-powerful house did actually try to get him into the Legislative Council—at all events, it should mean less than the very necessary explanations that are required from Mr. Dalrymple, and which we should demand, were we able to be present, of his connection as promoter and director of certain companies in British North Borneo, whose histories are certainly not beyond suspicion. It would be interesting to the public to know how much promotion money, if any, this Chairman of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank pocketed out of the North Borneo ventures in which he was an active or passive partner; how much he had to disgorge when these ventures El Dorado proved will-o'-the-wisps, and what interest he still retains. In our opinion the shareholders of the Bank would do well to let Mr. Dalrymple slide from the Court of Directors, and put in his place either Mr. David Gillies, of the Dock Company, or Mr. Jno. D. Humphreys, of L. S. Watson and Co., men of position and character whose influence and great wealth could not fail to prove of material assistance in increasing the Bank's business."

A Municipal Council Wanted.
February 28.—"His Excellency the Governor, Sir George Williams des Voeux, K.C.M.G., has yet done nothing in this Colony that will give his name and regime anything beyond the most ephemeral existence. He is practically unknown to the masses; with the classes (the Lord help them!) he is said to have earned a most unenviable unpopularity. He is not a universal female adorer, like Sir George Bowen, and his health has prevented his personally acquainting himself with the rank and file of the people he is supposed to govern. He knows little or nothing about the Hongkong people, their modes of life and political and social aspirations, their conditions and prospects—in fact, all he knows is what he has been told; and those who told him know exactly as much as, and no more than, His Excellency. Plain speaking, but true. The Hongkong Government, in its small way, is one of the biggest shams on the face of the globe; every department of the Service is an imposition on public good nature, which, in the United States, is considered wonderfully profuse."

The Panama Canal.
February 28.—"The Panama Canal Company, it is reported, is going to try the lottery scheme again to obtain money for the prosecution of its work on the canal. The committee in charge proposes a system of annual lotteries, to be continued until the canal is completed. From present indications the system would be carried on in perpetuity."

The Police and the Pensions.
March 2.—"Taken as a whole, the Pension Regulation effecting the sub-ordinate officers and constables of the Hongkong Police Force, published for general information in the Government Gazette of Saturday last, are contemptibly mean and unworthy of a Government that has an important responsibility towards the public in providing men of good character as members of the Force. Compare this beggarly screwing down of the privileges as securely thrown at the rank-and-file, who are only paid enough to keep body and soul together, with the lavish provisions made for the higher ranks, and the drones of the Civil Service; and then marvel, if you can, that European police officers desert and "clear out" for Australia without truck of drum, whenever they find out the nakedness of the land. Hongkong Commissions are almost always bare-faced shams, or cast-iron frauds, and we like them not, but the European Police question is becoming so serious that we would strongly urge the Governor to appoint a Commission—not of brainless officials and worn-out unofficial time-servers, but of men with active minds and independent opinions who represent the community—to investigate and report upon the whole subject."

Trusted to Mind the Pigs.
March 3.—"That indefatigable, able and highly popular public servant, who so faithfully discharged the duties of Acting Registrar-General until quite recently, who, now bosses the show at the Colonial Treasury, has been very busy at the present in making inquiries respecting the cost of rearing sucking pigs, full-grown pigs, and, in fact, all sorts and conditions of that highly interesting genus known to the ancients as *sus porcus*. A pig farm is, in fact, to be established at Little Hongkong, and Sergeant Ford, No. 44, is said to be the "chosen one" who, for the trifling sum of \$150 per month, will virtually give his time to the rearing, breeding and fattening of pigs *pro bono publico*. How the Honourable the Colonial Treasurer happens to be entrusted with the matter of making up estimates in connection with the Pig Farm is another of those mysteries in which the Hongkong "inner circle" has long been considered wonderfully profuse."

1891.

SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the Hongkong Telegraph for February 26th, 1891.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank New Issue—\$327 per share, sellers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$98 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$64 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—\$12.275 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Ltd.—\$115 per share, buyers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—\$89 per share, nominal.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$335 per share, buyers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$99 per share, sales.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$84 per cent. premium, ex div. sellers.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company—\$37 1/2 per share, sellers.

China and Manila Steamship Company—\$133 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$131 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$150 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.

Indo-China S. N. Company—\$25 per cent. dis., sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$48 per share, buyers.

China Sugar Refining Company Ltd.—\$186 per share, buyers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$105 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$90 per share, sales.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$76 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co. Ltd.—\$12 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.—\$21 1/2 per share, buyers.

Hongkong High Level Tramway Co., Ltd.—\$60 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$23 per share, nominal.

Green Island Cement Co. (old issue)—\$20 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$86 per share, ex div. sales.

Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$6 per share, sales.

West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$30 per share, sellers.

COMPRADORE ORDERS.

An Effete System Comes to an End.

A few days ago we published an advertisement from the local Banks to the effect that they would not in future accept Compradore's Orders, as has for so long past been the rule, and to-day will be found an announcement from the principal shipping lines in the Colony requesting passengers and shippers to pay all accounts by cheque or money as from March 1. Thus the system of Compradore's Orders comes to a welcome end. China has been the only country for very many years now, where this system has been in use and the only reason for its continuance was that it was an old and time worn custom. In every other part of the world the cheque and cash system of payment is in vogue and it is now rightly felt that it was time that such system was brought into operation here. The change was bound to come just as all old and effete systems are bound to go with the march of progress, and the transition must surely be welcomed by traders generally.

A Wild Charge.

Washington, January 12.—During the Mexican debate in the Senate to-day, Mr. Thomas of Colorado, said that the Standard Oil Company on one hand and the Pearson Oil Syndicate on the other, in rival efforts to obtain a monopoly of the oil industry in Mexico, were responsible for the revolutions in that country, and had, covered it "with a sea of blood."

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph".]

Activity of French Artillery.

March 2, 1.25 a.m.

A Paris communique says:—There has been no infantry action in the Verdun region. The enemy continued the bombardment of the zone between Malancourt and Forêt, west and east of the Meuse, particularly in the districts of Vaux and Damloup and our trenches at Frémesnil. Our artillery has been most active along the whole of the enemy front.

Against German Import After the War.

March 2, 11.00 a.m.

The Daily News says that the inner circle of the Cabinet is considering the incorporation in the Budget of an announcement of the prohibition of German imports after the war, and also provision for the encouragement of exports from the Dominions and the Allied countries by means of preferential duties. A decision, however, has not been reached and the matter will be considered at a Conference of the Allies in Paris.

March 2, 12.20 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the psychology of Paris, in the face of the momentous battle, is remarkable. There is no outward sign of the nearness of critical happenings. The theatres are crowded as usual and on Varnishing Day (the first since the outbreak of war) the Salon was thronged with fashionable persons. M. Poincaré also attended. Prices continue to rise on the Bourse.

Present Position at Verdun.

March 2, 12.20 p.m.

The present position in regard to Verdun is that the German advance has been momentarily checked and that the French strongly hold a chosen line of resistance between the Poivre and the Doncourt ridges. The French are most hopeful. Two thousand Brandenburger have been surrounded at Doncourt. The real battle is on the heights of the Meuse, which rise rapidly from the river east of Verdun. Engagements in Woëvre are of secondary importance, since the ground there is impracticable, owing to the mud, which is unequalled elsewhere on the front. Woëvre is absolutely commanded by the Meuse heights and any advance of the Germans on Woëvre would only bring them more effectively under the French guns.

CIVIL POPULATION EVACUATE TREBIZOND.

March 2, 2.25 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the Turkish civilian population has evacuated Trebizond.

THE ROYAL RED CROSS.

New Rules Concerning the Decoration.

The Hongkong Government Gazette contains a despatch from the Secretary of State enclosing a copy of the following warrant revoking the rules and ordinances hitherto in force for the government of the Decoration known as "The Royal Red Cross," and substituting new rules and ordinances in lieu thereof:—

War Office,
16th November, 1915.
The Royal Red Cross Warrant.

George the Fifth by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India. To all whom these Presents shall come Greeting:—
Whereas Her late Majesty Our Beloved Grandmother Queen Victoria by a Warrant dated the 23rd day of April, 1883, did institute, constitute and create a Decoration designated "The Royal Red Cross" to be awarded in recognition of special services rendered in nursing the sick and wounded of Our Army and Navy; and did make, ordain and establish certain rules and ordinances for the government of the same, which rules and ordinances were subsequently amended by Royal Warrants dated the 11th day of December, 1897, the 24th day of July, 1902, and 8th day of September, 1909:

And whereas it is Our Royal Will and Pleasure that further provision shall be made for the recognition of such special services rendered in nursing the sick and wounded of Our Army and Navy:

Now therefore We do hereby declare that the rules and ordinances heretofore in force for the government of the said Decoration shall be abrogated, cancelled and annulled, and We are pleased to make, ordain and establish the following rules and ordinances in substitution for the same, which shall from henceforth be inviolably observed and kept:—

Firstly.—The Decoration shall be styled and designated "The Royal Red Cross," and shall be divided into two Classes.

The First Class shall consist of a Cross, enamelled red, edged with gold, having on the arms thereof the words, Faith, Hope, Charity, with the date of the institution of the Decoration; the centre having thereon in relief the Royal and Imperial Effigy. On the reverse thereof the Royal and Imperial Cipher and Crown shall be shown in relief on the centre.

The Second Class shall consist of a Cross which shall be of the same form and size as in the First Class, but shall be of frosted silver and shall have superimposed thereon a Maltese Cross enamelled red not exceeding half its dimensions, the centre having thereon in relief the Royal and Imperial Effigy. The reverse shall have inscribed on the arms thereof the words Faith, Hope, Charity and the date of institution of the original Decoration, and shall bear in the centre in relief the Royal and Imperial Cipher and Crown.

Secondly.—The Cross in either Class shall be attached to a dark blue ribbon edged red, of one inch in width, tied in a bow and worn on the left shoulder.

Thirdly.—The decoration may be worn by the Queen Regnant, the Queen Consort, or the Queen Dowager of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and it shall be competent for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, to confer the Decoration upon any of the Princesses of the Royal Family of Great Britain and Ireland; also upon the Queens or Princesses of Foreign Countries who may have specially exerted themselves in providing for the nursing of the sick and wounded of Foreign Armies and Navies.

Fourthly.—It shall be competent for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, to confer either Class of this Decoration upon any members of the Nursing Services without restriction as to rank, or upon other persons engaged in nursing duties whether subjects or foreign persons, who may be recommended to Our notice by Our Secretary of State for War or by the First Lord of the Admiralty, as the case may be, for special devotion and

competency which they may have displayed in their nursing duties with Our Army in the Field, or in Our Naval and Military Hospitals.

Fifthly.—The number of awards in the First Class of the Decoration shall not exceed two per cent. of the total establishment of Nurses, and the number of awards in the Second Class of the Decoration shall not exceed five per cent. of the total establishment of Nurses, the allotments to be proportionate to the numbers of each Nursing Service provided nevertheless that it shall be competent for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, to make such additions as, under exceptional circumstances, We may deem fitting.

Sixthly.—Recipients of the Second Class of the Decoration shall be eligible for advancement to the First Class as vacancies may arise.

Seventhly.—Recipients of the First Class of the Decoration shall be designated Members of the Royal Red Cross, and shall be entitled to the letters R. R. C. following their names. Recipients of the Second Class of the Decoration shall be designated Associates of the Royal Red Cross, and shall be entitled to the letters A. R. C. following their names.

Eighthly.—It shall be competent for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, to confer either Class of the Decoration upon any ladies, whether subjects or foreign persons, who may be recommended to Our notice by Our Secretary of State for War or as having voluntarily undertaken the duties of establishing, conducting or assisting in hospitals for the treatment of sick and wounded soldiers and sailors of Our Army and Navy, or of Our Indian Military Forces or of the Naval and Military Forces of Our Self-governing Dominions beyond the Seas, or as having performed valuable services with the Red Cross or kindred societies at home or abroad, or as having otherwise rendered eminent services in the care of sick and wounded soldiers and sailors of Our Army and Navy; and it hereby ordained that all persons appointed under this Clause shall be regarded as Honorary Members or Associates, and their appointments shall be additional to the establishment ordered in the Fifth Clause of this Our Royal Warrant.

Ninthly.—The names of those upon whom We may be pleased to confer the Decoration shall be published in the London Gazette, and a registry thereof kept in the office of Our Secretary of State for War.

Tenthly.—In order to make such additional provision as shall effectually preserve pure this honourable distinction, it is ordained that if any person on whom such distinction shall be conferred shall by her conduct become unworthy of it, her name shall be erased, by an order under the Royal Sign Manual, from the register of those upon whom the said Decoration shall have been conferred. And it is hereby declared that We, Our Heirs and Successors, shall be the sole judge of the conduct which may require the erasure from the Register of the name of the offending person, and that it shall at all times be competent for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, to restore the name if such restoration should be justified by the circumstances of the case.

Lastly.—We reserve to Ourselves, Our Heirs and Successors, full power of annulling, altering, abrogating, augmenting, interpreting with these Regulations, or any part thereof, by a notification under the Royal Sign Manual.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, this Tenth day of November, 1915, in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,
H. H. ASQUITH

The Bulgar Strength.

According to information from a good source in Athens, the Bulgarian forces may be estimated as follows: 480,000 men mobilised, 120,000 killed, wounded, captured, or missing. Their losses can be to a certain extent replaced by 80,000 young men. This shows that the Bulgarians can put in the field 440,000 men, 380,000 only of whom could go to the front.—Backpage.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SAUSAGES.

We invite you to inspect the variety of Sausages we have

ALL READY FOR YOUR TABLE,

OXFORD SAUSAGES.

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POLONY

BOLOGNE SAUSAGES.

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BLOOD

LIVER SAUSAGES, &c., &c., &c.

All made on our own premises by our own European Expert.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

HONGKONG WINE DUTIES.

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

Sir,—May I have the courtesy of your columns to submit a proposition by which the Government can add to their wine revenues appreciably?

In the good old days, Vinho Tinto and Vinho Branco (Portuguese table wines) were imported from Portugal and Macao into the Colony in considerable quantities by members of the Portuguese community. Owing to their comparative cheapness—30 cents and 35 cents per quart bottle, respectively—combined with their refreshing, invigorating and health producing qualities, the 200 odd Portuguese families resident here, indulged freely in these beverages.

Upon the enactment of the Liquor Ordinance, which fixed the duty on still wines at 25 cents per quart bottle, prices of these wines went up a 100 per cent., to 70 cents and 80 cents per bottle, respectively. To the underpaid Portuguese the use of their national wines became an expensive luxury and the upshot of it was a heavy falling off in consumption, bordering on total elimination. The recent increase of the duty from 25 cents to 33 cents tends to aggravate the situation and few indeed will be the Portuguese homes, which can indulge in the cup that cheers.

Now, it occurs to me that the Government can afford the Portuguese community relief, assist in the revival of this trade, increasing their wine revenue at the same time, by revising the duty to a more reasonable level. As matters stand, the Government are not tapping a potential source of revenue, are depriving a poor and hardworking community of their national beverages, which are more beneficial than harmful to health.

On an *ad valorem* basis the duty rates are pronouncedly inequitable as may be seen from the following figures:—

	Cost	Duty	Percentage
Brandy	\$2.50	\$1.00	43
Whisky	2.00	.66	33
Tinto	30	33	110

Trusting that able pens than mine will follow up this question, Yours, etc.,
A TINTO DRINKER.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1916.

Adjourned.

Sergeant Murphy charged two Chinese before Mr. J. B. Wood this morning with stealing various articles from 1, Schooner Street, valued at \$59. One of the defendants was also charged with returning from banishment. It was stated that during the absence of the prosecutor, the men took these things, but were shadowed to a boarding house, where they were arrested yesterday morning. All the goods mentioned in the charge were found in their possession. The case was adjourned.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE.

In view of the refusal of Local Banks to accept Comprode Orders, the undermentioned Lines request passengers and shippers to pay all accounts for freight, passage money, etc., by cheque or cash on and after 1st March, 1916.

P. & O. S. N. Company.
Messageries Maritimes Cie.
Ocean S. S. Co. Ltd.
China Mutual S. N. Co. Ltd.
"Ellerman" Line.
Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Limited.

Bank Line.
Tokyo Kisen Kaisha.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
"Glen" Line.
"Ben" Line.
"Shire" Line.
Dodwell & Co. Ltd.
Royal Mail Steamship Line.
Java Pacific Line.
Java China Japan Line.
China Mail S. S. Co.
East Asiatic Co. of Copenhagen.
Russian East Asiatic S. S. Co.
Swedish East Asiatic Co. of Copenhagen.
American Asiatic S. S. Co. Ltd.
American & Manchurian Line.
American & Oriental Line.

PUBLIC LECTURE on the Hongkong Currency Problem.

Mr. J. M. Xavier has kindly consented to deliver a Lecture, to be followed by a discussion, on the above subject, at the City Hall, on FRIDAY, the 10th March, at 5.15 p.m. Ladies and Members of the Public are invited.
H. E. POLLOCK,
Hon. Secretary,
Hongkong Odd Volumes Society.

FOR SALE.

CHARTS FOR SALE.—1 Complete set Charts: Rangoon, Colombo Port Said and Liverpool and back via Calcutta; also Pilot Guide for same 1915. See Captain W. McGhie and/or Room 574 H. K. Hotel.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer "MACHAON"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 6th March. Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th March will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 25th March or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1916.

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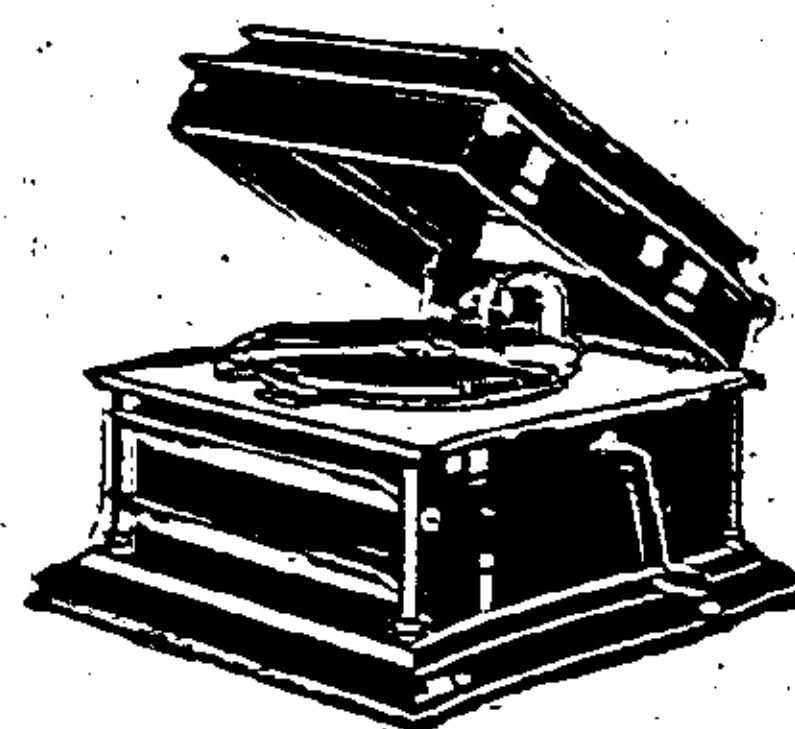
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WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:-

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
LONDON & Bombay, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles	Nankin Capt. G. Manley	3 p.m. 9th Mar.	Freight & Pass
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Malta Capt. C. C. Talbot	about 16th Mar.	Freight & Pass
L'DON & Bombay, Spore, Penang, Cebu, Port Said & Marseilles	Novara Capt. H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	about 24th Mar.	Freight & Pass
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nagoya Capt. Garwood, R.N.R.	about 25th Mar.	Freight & Pass

All steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy For Freight or Passage, apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 1st March, 1916. E. V. D. Pam, Acting Superintendent.

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"EMPRESS OF ASIA" 19 APRIL	"EMPRESS OF ASIA" 14 JUNE
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EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Holsa," tons 5,257, Capt. R. S. B. Butler, will be dispatched for Shanghai, Moji & Kobe on the 14th March.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Mar. 1, 1916. Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

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JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For LONDON.....Steamer Keelung 15th April
Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.
For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
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Hongkong, 18th Feb. 1916.

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This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.

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SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong - Subject to Alteration

Destination	Steamers	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Tenerife...	Siyo Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 16,000 Miyazaki Maru Capt. Teranaka T. 16,000	THURS. 9th Mar. at noon. THURS. 23rd Mar. at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasaka T. 12,500 Yokohama Maru Capt. Shinohe T. 12,500	TUES. 7th Mar. at noon. WED. 15th Mar. at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Tango Maru Capt. Takano T. 13,500 Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	TUES. 14th Mar. at 4 p.m. FRI. 14th Apr. at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang, Bangoon and Rangoon	Kaga Maru Capt. Tsuda T. 12,000	WEDNESDAY, 18th March.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	Yetofu Maru T. 8,000	MONDAY, 13th March.
SHANGHAI and Kobe	Bombay Maru Capt. Kobayashi T. 8,000 Colombo Maru Capt. Nomura T. 8,000 Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,500	SATURDAY, 25th March. FRIDAY, 24th March. SUN. 12th Mar. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Fushimi Maru	THUR. 16th Mar. at 10 a.m.

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" Return " 900. " Return " 825.
" 2nd Single " 400. " 2nd Single " 360.
" Return " 605. " Return " 550.
To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York \$60.13.0
Montreal \$60.30.
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single \$30.
1st Return \$45.
To Sydney, 1st Single \$40. To Melbourne 1st Single \$41.
1st Return \$72. 1st Return \$73.15/-
To Yokohama, 1st Return \$150. To Kobe 1st Return \$135.
2nd " \$90. 2nd " \$83.
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For further information apply to
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Sailings from Hongkong - Subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Anyo Maru**	18,500 - 15 knots	Sat. 11th March.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	14th Mar. at noon.
Kwantu Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Wed. 29th Mar. at noon.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	8th Apr. at noon.
Persia Maru*	9,000 - 15 knots	21st Apr. at 10.30 a.m.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	3rd May.

* Cargo only. ** Proceeding to South America Ports.
First Class to London.....\$71.10. Return (6 months) \$120.
First Class to New York.....\$80. Return.....\$96.10.
San Francisco \$45. 568.
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Steamer Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots 11th March.
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Steamers	From	Expected	Will Leave	For
Karimoon	JAVA	9th Mar. 1916	13th Mar. 1916	San Francisco
Tjikembang	JAVA	7th Apr. "	11th Apr. "	do
Arakan	JAVA	8th May, "	12th May, "	do

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For	Steamers	To Sail
AMOI	Liangchow	4th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	5th Mar. at 8 a.m.
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	Sungkiang	6th Mar. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	7th Mar. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Teau	8th Mar. at 4 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Huichow	13th Mar. at noon.

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Hongkong 4th March, 1916.

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From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tjiluwong * MACASSAR	in port	9th Mar.	KOBE

* Wireless Telegraphy.

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Steamer	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia
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Empire	16th Mar.	8th Apr. "
Eastern	6th Apr.	29th Apr. "

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Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Haiching	W. C. Passmore	TUES. 7th Mar. at 2 p.m.
Haichong	J. W. Evans	FRI. 10th Mar. at 2 p.m.

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(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
SPORE, Pang & Cebu	Yalshing	Sat. 4th Mar. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat. 4th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Choyang	Sun. 5th Mar. at 8 a.m.
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Loksang	Sun. 5th Mar. at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Hopsang	Tues. 7th Mar. at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Thurs. 9th Mar. at 8 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat. 11th Mar. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kamsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 15 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

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LOG BOOK.

Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.
It is reported that chief officers in the Bombay and Persia S. N. Co. are now receiving \$30 per month, second officers \$25 and third officers \$20 with a bonus of 10 per cent. of their salaries during the continuance of the war.

T. K. K. Building Fund.
At the general meeting of shareholders to be held this month, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha will probably transfer ¥500,000 to its building fund, which has not been increased during recent years, and also pay a dividend of 12 per cent and a special dividend of 3 per cent.

A Rumour Contradicted.
Concerning the report that the Swedish America Line was to buy German liners, the *Yokohama Herald* on the same day published a statement by the company declaring the report was without foundation, and that no purchase of German liners could be discussed before the end of the war.

Vladivostok's Busy Wharves.
The port of Vladivostok is now dealing with ice eight inches thick says the *Kobe Herald*. For the express of steamers, which are principally from America, ice-breaking operations are going on unrelentingly in and outside the Harbour. About 20 vessels of different nationalities recently entered the Siberian port, all from America, laden with locomotives, rolling stock, and other railway materials and also with munitions. In order to facilitate the cargo working, ten sets of 50 ton cranes, constructed last year at the Mitsui Bishi Shipbuilding Yard, Kobe, are installed on the wharves.

N.Y.K. Steamer Ashore in Tokyo Bay.

It is reported from Tokyo that the N.Y.K. Calcutta liner Hakata Maru (5,793 tons) ran on a sunken rock near Uraga, in Tokyo Bay, on the 22nd at 7 p.m. Assistance was despatched as soon as the news reached Yokohama and a powerful launch was sent from Yokohama. All efforts to tow the steamer off were without success. Another attempt to tow her off, taking advantage of the high tide, was made but it was unsuccessful. Further assistance was to be sent yesterday and another attempt to refloat the steamer was made. The latest news is that the a.s. Hakata Maru was successfully towed off and has proceeded to Yokohama.

Japanese Steamer Lost.

According to a London despatch, the Japanese steamer Kenkon Maru, during a heavy storm in the Atlantic, shipped a great deal of water and, her pumps breaking down, was on the point of sinking, when a Glasgow steamer arrived on the scene, lowered her boats, and rescued her crew of 38, who have been landed at Plymouth. A San Francisco despatch gives a different version of the accident, and says the Kenkon Maru ran aground in a storm while on a voyage from Marseilles to Baltimore, and only 11 of her crew were rescued and landed at Plymouth. The steamer is the Kenkon Maru XI, 3,521 tons, owned by Mr. Inui Shimeo, of Kobe. He bought her for ¥175,000 in June, 1913. She was on a French charter since November last. Since information was received that she passed Gibraltar on January 18 for Baltimore with about 2,400 tons of ore on board, nothing had been heard of her. No insurance was effected on her, and the loss of the steamer alone is estimated at ¥1,500,000 at the present high prices. In January, 1914, the Kenkon Maru XI had a serious accident, running aground off Java, but on that occasion she was safely refloated. Fortune has frowned on Mr. Inui lately. As will be remembered, his Kenkon Maru III, 3,596 tons, struck a rock off Seattle last month, and an attempt is being made to salvage her, but with no great prospect of success. If the two steamers prove a total loss, Mr. Inui will be ¥2,000,000 poorer, but the appreciation in value of the other Kenkon still leave him among the shipowners who have gained by the war—*Japan Chronicle*.

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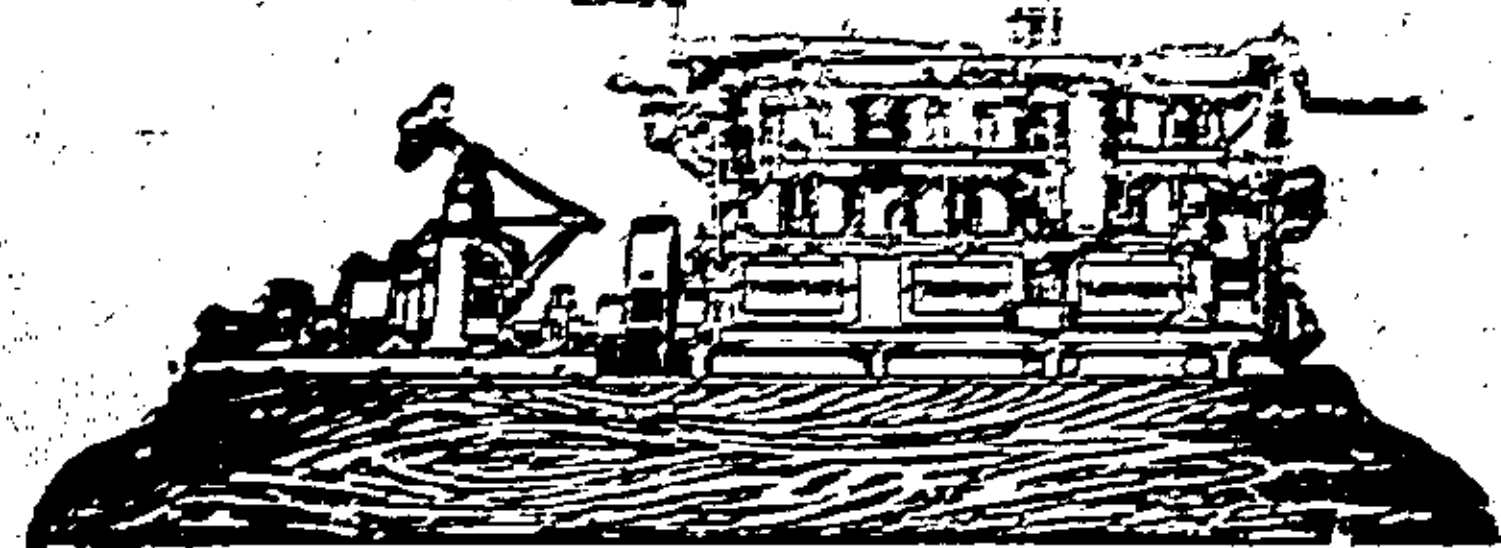
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Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To Be Despatched.
London	Glenstrae	R.T. & Co.	Mar.
London	Proteus	B. & S.	6, Mar.
London	Atlantic	M. M.	7, Mar.
Marseilles via Ports	Iro M.	N. Y. K.	9, Mar.
London & Cape Town, via Ports	Nankai	P. & O.	9, Mar.
London and Ports	Amazon	M. M.	18, Mar.
Marseilles via Ports	Eumaeus	B. & S.	20, Mar.
Live-pool	Miyazaki M.	P. & O.	23, Mar.
London & Cape Town via Ports	Novara	P. & O.	24, Mar.
London via Ports	Demodocus	B. & S.	25, Mar.
London via Ports	Nore	P. & O.	29, Mar.
London	Keelung	R. L. Ltd	15, Apr.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

New York via Cape	Egremont C.D. & Co.	Mar.	
Victoria, B.C. & Seattle	Tamba M. N.Y.K.	7, Mar.	
Seattle	Titan	B. & S.	9, Mar.
South American Ports	Anjo M. T.K.K.	10, Mar.	
San Francisco	Karimoon	J.C.J.L.	13, Mar.
San Fco via Shanghai & Japan	Shinyo M. T.K.K.	14, Mar.	
Victoria, B.C. & Seattle	Yhama M. N.Y.K.	15, Mar.	
Vancouver	E. of Russia C.P.R.	23, Mar.	
New York	Indrasamha S.T. & Co.	Mar.	
Seattle	Lio	B. & S.	4, Apr.
Vancouver	E. of Japan C.P.R.	5, Apr.	
San Fcisco via S'hai & Japan etc.	Chiyo M. T.K.K.	8, Apr.	
San Francisco	Epikembang J.C.J.L.	11, Apr.	
San Francisco	China	C.M.S.S.	14, Apr.
Vancouver	E. of Asia C.P.R.	20, Apr.	
San Francisco via Manila	Persia M. T.K.K.	21, Apr.	
Seattle	Althybus	B. & S.	26, Apr.
San Fcisco via S'hai & Japan etc.	Tenyo M. T.K.K.	3, May	
San Francisco	Arakan J.C.J.L.	12, May	

AUSTRALIA.

Sydney & Melbourne via Manila	Tango M. N.Y.K.	14, Mar.
Australian Ports via Port Darwin	St. Albans G.L. Co.	15, Mar.
Australian Ports via Port Darwin	Empire G.L. Co.	3, Apr.
Sydney & Melbourne via Manila	Nikko M. N.Y.K.	8, Apr.
Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha B. & S.	17, Apr.
Australian via Manila	Eastern G.L. Co.	29, Apr.

SINGAPORE, INDIA, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Yatsing J.M. Co.	4, Mar.
Manila	Yuenang J.M. Co.	4, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Fooksang J.M. Co.	4, Mar.
Shanghai	Choyang J.M. Co.	5, Mar.
Hoihow and Haiphong	Loksang J.M. Co.	5, Mar.
Shanghai	Chenau B. & S.	5, Mar.
Tamsui and Keelung	Kaijo M. O.S.K.	5, Mar.
Pakhoi and Haiphong	Sunkiang B. & S.	6, Mar.
Shanghai	Hoppsang J.M. Co.	7, Mar.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching D.L. Co.	7, Mar.
Shanghai	Anhui B. & S.	7, Mar.
Calcutta etc.	Raga M. N.Y.K.	8, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Polynesien M.M.	8, Mar.
Batavia, Sourabaya, etc.	Hokuto M. D. & Co.	8, Mar.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tean B. & S.	8, Mar.
Shanghai	Kwongsang J.M. Co.	9, Mar.
Kobe	Tihsing J.C.J.L.	9, Mar.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haishong D.L. Co.	10, Mar.
Manila	Loongsang J.M. Co.	11, Mar.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Nikko M. N.Y.K.	12, Mar.
Shanghai and Japan	Tecer B. & S.	12, Mar.
Bombay via Ports	Yeo-fum M. N.Y.K.	13, Mar.
Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Bani M. D. & Co.	13, Mar.
Tientsin	Huichow B. & S.	13, Mar.
Shanghai and Japan	Ajar B. & S.	14, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Itola D.S. & Co.	14, Mar.
Bombay via Ports	Luzon M. O.S.K.	15, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Fushimi M. N.Y.K.	16, Mar.
Shanghai & Ports to Yokohama	Malta P. & O.	16, Mar.
Shanghai and Japan	Nelus B. & S.	17, Mar.
Manila	Irian B. & S.	20, Mar.
Belawan, Deli (S'ra) via S'row	S. Jacob J.C.J.L.	20, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Colombo M. N.Y.K.	24, Mar.
Shanghai and Kobe	Bombay M. N.Y.K.	24, Mar.
Shanghai & Ports to Yokohama	Nagaya P. & O.	25, Mar.
Shanghai and Japan	Gania B. & S.	26, Mar.
Anping and Takao	Soshu M. O.S.K.	Mar.
Shanghai and Japan	Ningchow B. & S.	2, Apr.
Shanghai, Taku and Dalny	Pyrrhus B. & S.	7, Apr.
Manila	Talhybus B. & S.	10, Apr.
Shanghai and Japan	Cyclops B. & S.	28, Apr.

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AMERICAN MAIL.

The T. K. K. s.s. ANYO MARU will
next leave Hongkong on March 10, 1916.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. s.s. MONTEAGLE left
Yokohama on Friday the 25th Feb. at
midnight, due to arrive Vancouver on
Friday the 10th March.

The C. P. R. s.s. EMPRESS OF JAPAN
arrived Vancouver B.C. on Wednesday
the 23rd Feb. at 6 p.m.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. Outward Mail Steamer
MALWA with the London Mail of the
27th January last, left Suez on Sunday
evening the 6th instant.

The P. & O. Homeward Mail Steamer
ARABIA with the Hongkong Mail of the
14th January last, arrived at Marseilles
on Monday, the 14th instant.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The s.s. ITOLA left Calcutta on the
2nd Feb. and may be expected here on
about the 10th March.

The s.s. CHILE is due to arrive here
from Seaside, Va. & Denmark via Singa-
pore on the 7th inst. and will most likely
leave again for Shanghai on the same day
or the day after.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Kailong, Br. s.s. 387, J. B. Evans, 2nd Feb.
Haiphong, Br. s.s. 387, J. B. Evans, 2nd Feb.
Telamachia, Br. s.s. 1350, A. Fraser, 8th
Inst. Saigon, 3rd Inst. Rice.

Waikiki, Br. s.s. 1170, Pickell, 17th
Feb.—Bangkok, 7th Feb. Gen.—
J.M. & Co.

Australian Transport, Br. 3015, F. R.
Coke, 17th Feb. New York, 7th
Oct. 1915. Railway Mail, Br. 3015, F. R.
Coke, 17th Feb. New York, 7th Oct. 1915.

Tinian, Nor. s.s. 865, D. H. Borden,
18th Feb.—Bangkok, 8th Feb. Rice.
—T. & Co.

Yital, Br. s.s. 5730, J. W. Read, 18th Feb.
Kuchinora, 15th Feb. Gen.—
B. & S.

Kolya, Br. s.s. 1168, Wilton, 24th Feb.—
Put back in distress, 23rd Feb. Nil—
T. & Co.

Himang, Br. s.s. 1833, A. C. Kennedy,
24th Feb. Sandakan, 19th Feb. Gen.
—M. & Co.

Nevia, Nor. s.s. 845, Solberg, 24th Feb.
Saigon, 19th Feb. Rice—T. & Co.

Van Spilbergen, Dut. s.s. 1368, Weerd,
25th Feb.—Canton, 24th Feb. Gen.—
J. C. J. L.

Egremont, Br. s.s. 3342, J. N. J. N.
Crown, 25th Feb.—Vladivostok, 16th
Feb. Gen.—D. & Co.

Haikang, Br. s.s. 1363, Hodgins, 16th
Feb.—Saigon, 22nd Feb. Rice—D. L.
& Co.

Canada, Br. s.s. 3547, T. Suruga,
25th Feb.—Shanghai, 24th Feb. Gen.—
O. S. K.

Yatsing, Br. s.s. 1424, Anderson, 23th
Feb.—Moji, 23rd Feb. Gen.—J. M. &
Co.

Kanai, Br. s.s. 1143, Byers, 23th Feb.—
Saigon, Rice—B. & S.

Tai Hw. M. Jap. s.s. 2102, Hoshichi,
23th Feb.—Dairen, Coal—M. B. K.

Standard, Nor. s.s. 834, C. Johansen,
25th Feb.—Saigon, Gen.—T. & Co.

Halda, Br. s.s. 1065, A. Sween, 25th Feb.
Saigon, 22nd Feb. Rice—J. C. J. L.

Yochow, Br. s.s. 1206, R. Somme, 25th
Feb.—Saigon, 22nd Feb. Rice—B. & S.

Taiwan Maru Jap. s.s. 1145, F. Sakai,
25th Feb.—Saigon, 24th Feb. Rice—
D. & Co.

Lozang, Br. s.s. 979, D. W. Ritchie, 25th
Feb.—Haiphong, 24th Feb. Gen.—
J. M. & Co.

Tamba M. Jap. s.s. 3593, S. Nagano, 25th
Feb.—Saigon, 22nd Feb. Gen.—B. & S.

Yuenang, Br. s.s. 1730, W. M. Macey,
25th Feb.—Manila, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Shinto M. Jap. s.s. 3024, Um, 25th
Feb.—Moji, 23rd Feb. Graphite—
J. M. & Co.

Titan, Br. s.s. 5730, J. W. Read, 25th
Feb.—Manila, 24th Feb. Gen.—B. & S.

Haikang, Br. s.s. 641, Stewart, 1st March.
Swatow, 25th Feb. Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Kumakata M. Jap. s.s. 774, M. Tadokoro,
25th Feb.—Bangkok, 24th Feb. Gen.—
Wolowra, Br. s.s. 1677, B. W. S. Pritchard,
1st March—Saigon, 25th Feb. Rice—
E. H. P.

Liangchow, Br. s.s. 1220, W. Benson, 1st
March—B. & S. 10 Feb. Gen.—B. & S.

Anyo M. Jap. s.s. 2730, T. Ota, 1st March.
Moji, 25th Feb. Gen.—T. K. K.

Chungking, Br. 1211, E. Monkman, 1st
March—Saigon, 25th Feb. Gen.—B. & S.

Kaijo M. Jap. s.s. 2925, Unakant, 1st
March—S'row, 25th Feb. Gen.—O. S. K.

Komazaki M. Jap. s.s. 1913, T. Sugi, 1st
March—Penang, Gen.—M. B. K.

Telamachia, Br. s.s. 1240, A. Fraser, 1st
March—Saigon, 25th Feb. Rice—
Chinese.

Kobina, Jap. s.s. 1871, 2nd March—
Kuchinora, 25th Feb. Gen.—O. S. K.

Asia M. Jap. s.s. 1481, Y. Nishi, 2nd
March—Calcutta, 23rd Feb. Gen.—
Chinese.

Tungking, Br. s.s. 1177, L. Hussey, 2nd
March—Saigon, 25th Feb. Gen.—J. M. &
Co.

Tango M. Jap. s.s. 1522, T. Fumoto, 2nd
March—Dairen, 21st Feb. General—
M. B. K.

Sumatring, Br. s.s. 897, J. Robinson, 3rd
March—Haiphong, 1st March. Gen.—
B. & S.

Kwangle, Chi. s.s. 1483, J. MacArthur,
3rd March—Shanghai, Gen.—C. M.
S. N. Co.

Ahmi, Br. s.s. 1335, G. Eady, 3rd March
Shanghai, 25th Feb. Gen.—B. & S.

VESSELS DUE.

Agents.	Vessel's Name.	Ton- nage.	Date Due.	From.
B. & S.	Proteus	9,547	Mar. 5	Shanghai
N. Y. K.	Yokohama Maru		Mar. 6	San Francisco
T. K. K.	Shinyo Maru		Mar. 6	San Francisco
B. & S.	Telamachia	7,603	Mar. 7	Singapore
B. & S.	Indraghiri	5,723	Mar. 8	Manila
N. Y. K.	Bombay Maru		Mar. 8	Bombay
N. Y. K.	Benten Maru		Mar. 9	Calcutta
J.C.J.L.	Karimoon		Mar. 9	Java
P. & O.	Nankin	6,853	Mar. 10	Yokohama
D. S. & Co.	Itala		Mar. 13	Calcutta
P. & O.	Malta	6,064	Mar. 11	London
B. & S.	Tenacer	9,446	Mar. 11	Liverpool
N. Y. K.	Tango Maru	13,509	Mar. 13	Australia
B. & S.	Ajar	7,040	Mar. 13	Liverpool
P. & O.	Nore	6,703	Mar. 14	Yokohama
G. L. & Co.	Empire		Mar. 16	Australia
B. & S.	Nelus	6,585	Mar. 16	Liverpool
B. & S.	Irian	10,221	Mar. 16	Seattle
T. K. K.	Persia Maru		Mar. 21	San Francisco
P. & O.	Sardinia	6,580	Mar. 24	London
P. & O.	Novara	6,350	Mar. 24	Yokohama
B. & S.	Oanfa	9,015	Mar. 25	Liverpool
B. & S.	Irian	10,221	Mar. 28	Manila
P. & O.	Nore		Mar. 28	Yokohama
B. & S.	Ningchow	9,021	Apr. 1	Liverpool
B. & S.	Glaucus	5,573	Apr. 4	Liverpool
B. & S.	Pyrrhus	7,603	Apr. 6	Liverpool
G. L. & Co.	Eastern		Apr. 6	Australia
B. & S.	Talhybus	10,224	Apr. 6	Seattle
J.C.J.L.	Epikembang		Apr. 7	Java
B. & S.	Changsha		Apr. 9	Australia
N. Y. K.	Nikko Maru	9,500	Apr. 13	Australia
B. & S.	Talhybus	10,224	Apr. 19	Manila
B. & S.	Cyclops	9,033	Apr. 27	Liverpool

SHARE MARKET
QUOTATIONS.

Up to the Minute.

Douglases.	b.	\$150.00.
Steamboats.	a.	\$17.75.
Indos (Comb.)	n.	\$187.00.
Indos (Def.)	sa.	\$137.50.
Docks (Old)	b.	\$102.00.
Docks (New)	b.	\$97.00.
Investments.	b.	\$103.00.
Centrals.	sa. & a.	\$88.00.
China L. & P.	a.	\$4.60.
Providents.	a.	\$9.30.
Electric.	b.	\$44.00.
Ropes.	b.	\$33.00.
Trams.	a.	\$5.90.

KAISER'S ADVENTURE.

In a Zeppelin that Just
Escaped Disaster.

The *Bourne Gazette* contains an interesting and circumstantial account of a flight in a Zeppelin which nearly cost the Emperor William his life. It has been officially denied in Germany that his Majesty was aboard the ill-fated Zeppelin, but the crew and officers were specially rewarded, according to the *Kriegszeitung*, for "saving the Emperor's life during a flight at the front." The Zeppelin was "No. 18," and sleeping, working, and reception rooms had been specially fitted for his Majesty. Most of the details have been obtained from intercepted letters, from which the *Bourne Gazette* correspondent pieces together the following story.

The Zeppelin in question was the flagship of the first light squadron of airship "Dreadnought" cruisers. The observation cabin was fitted in the floor with a window constructed on the principle of binoculars magnifying seventeen times and measuring over a yard across. Among the other novelties were special parachutes to serve the purpose of lifebelts at sea in case of extremity. The Emperor wore pilot's kit.

After several postponements this important flight of the Emperor was finally fixed for a day on which drizzling rain fell. The Zeppelin quickly rose above the clouds into brilliant autumn sunshine and landed quite regularly at Warsaw, where it was met by an Austrian Archduke and a guard of honour. The Emperor emerged, watch in hand, bidding those present to note how precisely punctual was the airship's arrival. Half an hour later the trip was resumed, apparently towards the fighting front of the German armies.

It was now that things began to go wrong. The engines stopped, and mechanics hastened along the corridors and climbed outside ladders. The Emperor was told that an accident, common enough with Zeppelins, had happened, namely, that one of the screws had broken and was tearing into the aluminium envelope and causing a wastage of gas. This screw was to be changed while moving, and, after it had been isolated, the engines started again for home. Spare screws are always carried. Nevertheless, the repairs seemed to be inadequate and the loss of buoyancy increased beyond normal limits. The airship began to list heavily and a parachute was prepared for his Majesty's use. The commander of the airship telegraphed to earth and the whole countryside was quickly aroused, cavalry and motors flying in all directions in obedience to the notification to prepare for a descent at any moment and anywhere.

The engines were stopped and everything having weight was flung overboard, even the officers' swords being jettisoned. But the huge machine continued to fall until, by a great stroke of luck, its anchor caught some trees, and the airship rescued the ground without actual disaster. Apart from official recognition by orders and medals, every officer and man concerned received special rewards from the German Emperor personally, and the intercepted letters of pilots contain details of these awards.

THE SAINTLY SHIRKER.

Home Paper's Plain Speaking.

All that has happened since the introduction of the Military Service Bill goes to prove that the country cannot be misled by false issues. That measure interferes with nobody except the deliberate shirker. Some of its opponents try to represent it as a cruel threat against virtuous young men who are the mainstay of widowed mothers and orphaned families. That is an impudent and dishonest exploitation of public feeling—a trick, however, by which the public are too ahward to be circumvented. The Bill put compulsion upon no one whose duty to society lies plainly at home. The men who cannot go without plunging families into destitution or bringing businesses to a standstill are amply safeguarded by the tribunals. The only man upon whom coercion is exercised is the real shirker, and it is only those who mean to uphold shirkers and shirking that can find any logical reason for opposing the Bill.

Two kinds of shirker are beginning to define themselves—those who do not trouble to justify their selfishness, and those who announce that it is "conscientious." The latter class have just issued a letter which will effectively expose the character of their "unconscious recitade." The Military Service Bill permits exemption to those who may prove to the tribunals that they have "a conscientious objection to the undertaking of combatant service." Such men, as Mr. Asquith explained to the House of Commons, will be allocated to other departments of military work, such as mine-sweeping or ambulance service, which do not involve the spilling of the enemy's blood. The distinction between the one form of service and the other may be irrational, but it is very old in history, and no one objects to its being recognised so long as it does not impede the national effort or allow one section to escape the risks of warfare at the expense of the neighbours. But such escape, apparently, is precisely what the "conscientious" brigade aims at. The No-Conscription Fellowship and the Men's Service Committee of the Society of Friends announce that their objection to fighting applies equally to the alternatives offered them. They refuse to risk their own precious skins in any fashion whatever.

This loathsome caricature of "morality" can have only one reception from a community that is fighting for its life. Cowardice and selfishness, which make no pretence to be other than themselves, are almost tolerable, compared with the same vices masquerading in the language of piety and spiritual pride. Some one said that he could forgive Mr. Gladstone for having a card up his sleeve, but not for saying that Providence put it there. The shirker adds twenty-fold to his offensiveness when he puts on "the filthy garments of self-righteousness" and assures us that there is a peculiar sanctity about his preference for home comforts over trench hardships. The "conscience" that requires its proprietor to avoid dangerous and disagreeable duties is a rascally organ, for which the country will demand the discipline it deserves. Honest men and women, who see their own sons and unbandaged giving up all for the sake of England will not tolerate the spectacle of canting egotists appropriating the fruits of this sacrifice, and asking admiration for their impudent and sordid creed. The saintly shirker is the last word in moral perversion.—*Pall Mall*.

Sweden's Sharper Scrutiny.

Copenhagen, Jan. 26.—The *Politiken's* Malmoe correspondent states that the Swedish authorities have sharpened their control over foreign travellers by demanding detailed evidence as to the duration and purpose of the voyage contemplated. The consequence of this tightening of the regulations was that all Danish travellers missed the Stockholm train yesterday evening.

HOW EMOTION POISONS
BODY.Dangers in Fear, Hate and
Anger.

A lecture on Christian Science was delivered on January 30 in the Orpheum Theatre, Germantown, Philadelphia, by Mr. George Shaw Cook, of Chicago, a member of the board of lectureship of the mother church, in which he said that emotions, such as fear, anger, worry or hatred, produce poisonous conditions in the body and warned his hearers to avoid any disposition to surrender to such excitements.

The lecturer also declared that Christian Science was in no manner akin to mesmerism. He said that the theory of Christian Science admitted of but one mind, whereas mesmerism is based on the belief that there are many, and that some can influence others for good or evil. Mr. Shaw said, in part:

"Human emotions, such as fear, anger, worry or hatred, are now said to produce poisonous conditions on or in the physical body. If this is so, may not many cases of chronic poisoning in the human system be traceable to a chronic disposition to give way to the emotions? Is it not as reasonable to admit this as to recognize the fact that acute fear immediately manifests itself in a blanched face? If one is obliged to admit the mental cause of some kinds of physical disease, why not agree with Christian Science that primarily all disease is due to a mental cause? This does not mean that all disease is the result of conscious fear or of wilful sin."

"Many types of disease are effects of latent fear, hereditary temperament, superstition, ignorance or some of the generally accepted beliefs of the human mind, which seem to operate as law. Suppose a man to be sick from one or more of these mental causes. Will drugs cure him? Is there any antidote that will destroy hatred or any serum that will prevent fear? Nothing but the knowledge that God is love and that man as the image of God is in reality nothing less than the expression of love, and therefore cannot and does not fear or hate, will effect a permanent cure in such a case."

"Those who are familiar with the true nature of Christian Science know that it is quite unlike every form of mesmerism. It even differs from what is ordinarily referred to as 'false cure.' While Jesus in his ministry often required faith of those who were seeking to be healed and Christian Science teachers that faith is in itself a desirable quality, yet something more than the exercise of what may be termed 'blind faith' is involved in the practice of true Christian Science. The 'prayer of faith' as understood in Christian Science is, in fact, the prayer of spiritual understanding. The prayer is the exact opposite of that form of mental treatment which consists in the exercise of human will power or the effort of one person to control or influence the thoughts of another by means of mesmerism or mental suggestion."

"The prayer, or treatment of the Christian Scientist, is based on the fact that there is but one Mind. The mesmerist's endeavours are based upon the belief that there are many minds and that one of these many minds can influence another for good or evil. Herein lies the danger of mesmerism or mental suggestion; whereas the safety of Christian Science practice consists in its entire dependence upon the power of one infinite mind, the effect of which can be only good."

"Mary Baker Eddy did not invent anything in her discovery of Christian Science." She did not add to that which already was. She discovered the principle underlying the spiritual healing of physical disease by the prophets, by Christians. As the result of her discovery she was able to restore to the world not only the science of healing, but the science of being."

AMERICAN
PREPAREDNESS.Motives of Supporters Attacked
at Hearing.

Washington, January 19.—Representatives Tamm, of Illinois, and Hensley, of Missouri, questioning the sincerity of many agitators for preparedness, and Representative Augustus P. Gardner, of Massachusetts, attacking the supporters of peace movements, were arrayed against each other before the House Committee on Rules this morning in discussion of the Hensley and Gardner resolutions for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the organization and resources of the Navy League and the American Defense Society.

Mr. Gardner suggested adding the Association of American Women for Strict Neutrality, and said that he would also have individuals called before the Committee, mentioning, Nicholas Murray Butler, Prof. William L. Hall, of Swarthmore, and Hamilton Holt, editor of the *Independent*, as men who had opposed him in debates in preparedness, and concerning the payment of whose expenses he would like facts.

Representative Tamm read his resolution calling for Congressional investigation into the charges of waste of appropriations for national defence, of improper connection between army and navy officials and firms dealing in war munitions, as well as into the forces for and against increasing armament. His resolution reviewed allegations that "war trafficking firms" are behind the preparedness propaganda, and that direct influence has been brought to bear on member of Congress to secure big appropriations, and repeated a charge that secret plans of the Navy Department for American battleships were furnished to a private firm for battleships for another nation.

"Pocket Jingoism" Charges.
Mr. Gardner referred to New York newspaper reports charging him and Colonel Roosevelt with being in the preparedness movement for "reasons of pocket jingoism," and said he took little stock in them till it was reported that President Wilson was to quash his resolution for an inquiry and the President made no denial.

"Do you think there was occasion for denial?" he was asked.

"If I had been President, I should have made one," he said. "It was an occasion when a President had a chance to stop irresponsible talk. I don't think there's anything wrong with the Navy League or the Security League, though I'm not a member. Labour's National Peace Council and the Women's Neutrality Association have not published their list of contributors, however."

"I understand Nicholas Murray Butler is to make 1,000 speeches for peace; and I understand that expenses have been paid for Prof. Hall, of Swarthmore, and Hamilton Holt for talks against preparedness. I should like to know who is furnishing these funds."

"Bryan has a right to make money out of peace talks, if he wants to, but Mr. Tamm and I are paid as legislators if we make money out of our activities, our constituents have a right to know it."

"Hamilton Holt has charged the direct use of money in the Senate to further the preparedness programme. I have also heard public accusations of the same sort about an 'armament ring' in the House. I would like to know who is supporting the peace agitators."

Seeks Light on Armament
Contract.

Question about the way in which appropriations have been used in armament contracts were raised by Representative Tamm.

"When you have investigated the organizations, you have only come to the point where you should begin to investigate," he said.

"When more than \$200,000,000 raised by taxing the things the people eat, wear, and use have been spent annually for 'preparedness,' we are now told that we are pitifully unprepared. What certainty have we that if we spend

BANK RETURNS.

The Returns of the average amount of Bank Notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 29th February, 1916, as certified by the Managers of the respective Banks:—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China	\$8,063,882	\$5,000,000*
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	21,757,344	20,000,000
Mercantile Bank of India Limited.	1,072,589	\$50,000+
Total	\$33,893,755	25,050,000
* Sterling Securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at \$1,850,000.		
+ Securities with the Crown Agents \$68,040.		

The s.s. Robert Dollar.
Says, *Shipping and Engineering* (Shanghai).—It is understood that the s.s. Robert Dollar, 5,358 tons which arrived here on February 19, has made her last entry to the port under the Dollar flag, the vessel having been purchased by Japanese for ¥280,000, with delivery at Vladivostok in April. She was built in 1911 by A. Rodgers & Co., Port Glasgow.

more, we shall be prepared? I want the people to know whether members of the Congress or army or navy officials have stock in armament concerns.

"I believe it will be shown that the navy league originated in the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. Two Senators have admitted holding stock in the General Electric Company, which has drawn down hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of government contracts. The people ought to know the facts about the decision of contracts and rates for war supplies, and whether government-operated industries could not furnish them more economically."

Hands Clean, says Tamm.
Mr. Tamm's resolution contained a provision for study of questions involved in establishing Government plants.

"I have not made one penny from any source in this fight," declared Mr. Tamm. "I am not affiliated with any organization and take orders only from my constituents."

"The minute anything is proved to the contrary I will resign my seat."

Representative Hensley, of the Naval Affairs Committee, quoted a letter of Hudson Maxim to the St. Louis *Republican*, stating that S. Stanwood Mencken, of the Navy League, had been counsel for an ammunition firm, and could not claim freedom from connection with such interests. Mr. Hensley said that Mr. Maxim's speeches in St. Louis, in favour of preparedness, were followed by newspaper advertisements of stock in Mr. Maxim's munitions company.

"The preparedness associations say they are going into every district where there is opposition to preparedness," he said. "It is time for the people to be informed, to discriminate between the sincerely patriotic and the interested supporters of preparedness. I am confident there are some not actuated purely by patriotism."

"I do not uphold many charges regarding waste in our navy appropriations. I believe our navy is the second finest, despite claims to the contrary. Nevertheless, I believe the money has not been spent to get a dollar's worth for a dollar."

"I know a man who has told me he was present at a recent financiers' meeting in New York, where thousands were raised in a few minutes for the preparedness campaign. Mr. Gardner's agitation will be useful in directing attention to improper expenditure of public funds and to mercenary interests behind armament propaganda. Every Congressman owes it to the country to prove that these influences have not touch him."

Representative Hensley stated his belief that the navy has enough big ships, and that the need now is for such auxiliaries as submarines and aeroplanes, and perhaps for fast battle cruisers.

CLOSING DOWN
CULTURE.The Shutting of London
Museums & Libraries.

London, January 24.
The decision of the Government, which was announced on Friday, to close all the London museums and art galleries has aroused much amazement and criticism, not only amongst those who frequent such places but in all sections of the community. Everyone can understand that if we are shutting down our centres of culture when Germany finds it worth while, despite its stringency in men and money, to keep hers open, and when France is beginning to re-open her galleries, either things with us are worse than we suppose or a big blunder is being made. At any rate we are cutting a poor figure before the world.

Thinking people, who believe that these places are an important part of our education and well-being and a sign of our prestige to the tens of thousands of our gallant visitors who are in London for the only time of their lives, are dumbfounded at the thought that if we are short of men and money we can afford to run all our theatres and music-halls and cinema shows as usual and yet cannot afford to open the British Museum or the National Gallery.

The Amount to be Saved.

The amount of money that the Treasury Retrenchment Committee, which recommended this unhappy course, expected to save is understood to be about £40,000. Those best acquainted with gallery management and the staffs of these institutions believe that the saving will be less than \$15,000. The officials must be paid as usual and the upkeep of these galleries will have to be maintained. All the capable members of the staff of military age are enlisted. There is no reason why the turnstiles work and supervision of the rooms should not be entrusted to disabled soldiers. A process of dilution of labour, too, might be used here as elsewhere and the services of women enlisted. (If this course had been followed at the time of the suffragette outrages fewer outrages would have happened.) Again, the £40,000 might have been got by the sale of some of our superfluous Turners or Cypriotes or other Old Masters that are over-represented.

What exasperates people is to think that it is necessary to shut down these temples of the mind when by a little clear thinking and organisation and a little freedom in dealing with peace-time traditions and rules all these places could be kept open and the money saved as well. As a matter of fact, the Government could very easily find within its list of directors of these institutions at least one man who, given a free hand, could doubtless produce a scheme that would solve the problem.

The British Museum is to be closed within a few weeks, and it is expected that this is only the first step in a policy which will lead to the closing of museums and art galleries all over the country. The National Portrait Gallery has been used as an extension of the War Office for some time, and within the last fortnight half of the National Gallery, including the whole of foreign schools, has been taken over by the Admiralty for use as an office.

A Loss to the Soldiers.

The closing of the Gallery would certainly be a serious loss to the enormous floating population of soldiers in London. The army now contains a large proportion of educated men who never fail to visit the Galleries during their leave. Parties of convalescent soldiers from the hospitals in the centre of London are constantly making tours of the Gallery, which is the most accessible of the sights of London. There are few enough opportunities for sensible recreation in winter for visitors to London, especially at this time, when the parks are cold and desolate.

The British Museum this afternoon seemed particularly well attended. The official guide was conducting a very large party in the afternoon round the Egyptian galleries and such of the Greek statuary as has not been hidden away. It is many months since anyone saw the Parthenon frieze. While the British Government is busy still further restricting the national collections bringing into our lives at a time when such relief is particularly valuable, the authorities in Paris have just decided to extend the opening of their national galleries.

The Libraries.
It is announced to-day that the Highgate Public Library is to be closed so as to save about £400 a year, and it is expected that other public libraries in London will be closed shortly. Since the Local Government Board issued its circular to the local authorities urging economy in expenditure, and especially mentioning libraries as a department on which money could be saved, many of the local authorities have taken the shortest way of cutting down their bills. All who care for the things of the mind are alarmed by this tendency to stint the mental food of the people. One of the German papers recently published some contemptuous remarks to the following effect: "The rich city of Westminster has deprived its citizens of their public reading, while the borough of Camberwell has been obliged to withdraw washing privileges from its dirty denizens." That is an indication of the capital that our enemies will make out of our short-sighted economies.

The action of the Westminster City Council is probably the most notorious example of economy. All the reading-rooms in Westminster have been closed for the period of the war, including the St. Martin's Lane news room, which was one of the most important in London and always crowded by students. The prejudice in some municipal quarters against newspaper reading-rooms—that they are the resort of loafers—certainly could not apply to this one.

The library committees which have closed their newsrooms have done so because, as they assert, these departments cost the most in upkeep and lighting in proportion to their public utility. They have acted faithfully on the opinion of the Local Government Board circular: "That reduction of expenditure may cause some inconvenience to the public, can no longer be regarded as a reason for continuing that expenditure on its former level." Some borough councils that possess two libraries are saving by shutting down one of them. Willesden has closed its reference library, Wandsworth declines to buy any more fiction during the war, and most of the London library committees have cut down their expenditure on new books—a policy sometimes justified on the ground that fewer books are published now. At the same time everyone agrees that the demand for books at the libraries is very great. "The people," a London librarian said to-day, "are clamouring for books."

It should be added that some of the London councils have so far sensibly refused to curtail library facilities. At Kensington, for instance, nothing has been done beyond the necessary curtailing of hours. At some of the libraries that still have a newsroom what are described as "the cheaper and less important periodicals" have been discontinued, and readers who want a weekly paper have now to fill up a form in the reference department. All this is happening at a time when our darkened neighbourhoods need all the help they can get from every social and recreative centre.

M.P. As Airman.

Lieut. the Hon. Francis W. B. McLaren, M.P. for the Spalding Division of Lincolnshire, has been transferred from the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve to the military section of the Royal Flying Corps, and, having qualified, has been attached to the staff at Brooklands as Flight Lieutenant. Lieut. McLaren, who is a son of Lord Abernethy, is the youngest Radical member of the House of Commons.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1916

THE FREIGHT MARKET

Remarkable Jump in Saigon Rate

Messrs. Snowman and Co., in their freight circular, dated March 4, state—

The past fortnight has been fairly active, but owing to the scarcity of tonnage business has become still more difficult to effect, although several markets have been offering substantial advances and particularly the rate from Saigon to this, on the renewed demand, jumped to a level beyond all expectations. The closing rate only a fortnight ago stood at 65 cents—which was then the highest ever heard of—but same has in the interval risen to 82 cents per picul, and it is noteworthy that there is still a strong demand for additional tonnage at this rate not only for prompt but also for forward loading. There seems to be indeed little hope of rates declining for some time to come; on the contrary the scarcity of tonnage will be felt more than ever with the season advancing and the re-opening of the Northern ports shortly, which will again give "liners" sufficient good employment in their own sphere.

Lots of other freights, which cannot possibly stand anything equal to what Saigon and Bangkok are offering, have, of course, been altogether neglected.

Rice export from Saigon from 1st of January to 3rd of February amounts to a total of 64,430 tons as compared with 51,692 tons during same period last year. Quotations for March-April shipment: 4.65 per picul l.o.b. Saigon against 4.20 for corresponding date last year.

Saigon—Singapore has also seen the charter of a medium sized vessel at \$15,000 lump sum.

Saigon—Philippines—No Philippine owned tonnage being procurable for prompt loading, a local vessel secured a freight Saigon to Cebu on basis of 30,000 piculs at the rate of \$110 per picul, which constitutes also the highest record in this direction.

Bangkok—There is a better enquiry from Bangkok to this, and there are now obtaining 70 cents per picul inside and 65 cents per picul outside bar loading.

Daly—Canton—Charterers after repeated efforts have been unable to secure the necessary tonnage for prompt loading and as the port of Newchwang is to re-open by the middle of this month, business from Daly had in consequence to be given up altogether.

Time Charter—The s.s. "Varg" 2,000 tons D/W. i/b. has been chartered for 12 months at \$22,000 per month with May delivery.

Coal Freight.—Tonnage from Japan to this is most urgently wanted, any size prompt or forward, and as much as Yen. 500 could probably be obtained for a spot boat.

Sail Tonnage on the Barh—None.

London Market.—Messrs. Snowman & Co.'s latest advice received from London dated January 21, 1916, are as follows:—

We confirm our last week's freight report of the 14th inst., since when all markets have further increased, and the position is getting more serious.

Numerous proposals have been put forward with a view of relieving the situation, but they have all proved impracticable, and although our Government is requisitioning tonnage freely now for the carriage of food, this only seems to have the effect of increasing rates in other markets.

Far East.—As we anticipated, these freights can now be considered as having arrived on a basis of 200/- on d. w. which figure is now offering from Philip-

FUNERAL OF GENERAL SAMOYLOFF.

Impressive Ceremony at Shanghai.

As stated in our Shanghai correspondent's wire, the funeral of the late General Vladimir Samoyloff, who died on February 14 between Japan and Shanghai on board the M. M. S. Andre Lebon, while on his way to Switzerland, took place last Saturday at Shanghai. General Samoyloff had suffered from a bad attack of pleurisy before he left Japan, where he had been for over twenty years, and was very weak when he left on the French mail. He died two days after leaving for Shanghai. The deceased officer was not only well known in Russia as a soldier, but he was popular in Japan, as may be judged from the fact that he represented the Russian Army in that country both before and after the Russo-Japanese war.

The mourners included Mr. Victor Grosse, the Russian Consul-General; Lieut.-Colonel Kremenetsky, the second military agent for Russia in Shanghai; Mr. D. Siffert, Consul-General for Belgium; Sir Everard Fraser, Consul-General for Great Britain; M. Kahn, Consul-General for France; Mr. A. Ariyoshi, Japanese Consul-General; Mr. L. Scelbi, Consul-General for Italy; Mr. E. C. Pearce, Chairman of the Municipal Council; Lieut.-General Aoki, who represented the Japanese Army, and many others.

The service was conducted by the Rev. Father Eustachius, of the Orthodox Church in Shanghai, who with four choristers sang the service. "A" Company (British) of the Shanghai Volunteers, provided the firing party, which was under command of Major Pilcher, and the guard of honour was composed of the Maxim gunners, the Engineers, "B" Company (British), the Shanghai Scottish, and the Japanese and Italian Companies. 380 men and officers of the S.V.C. turning out. There were also the Annamites and European members of the French Garde Municipale. The committal sentences having been read, the firing party fired three volleys over the grave, the bagpipes sounding the general salute after each volley; then all the troops presented arms while the bagpipes sounded the "Last Post."

At the conclusion of the service, says the N.C. Daily News, Lieut.-Colonel Kremenetsky was introduced to Mr. E. C. Pearce, and afterward to Major Trueman, by the Russian Consul-General and, on behalf of the Minister for War in Russia, he separately expressed to each, his sincere thanks to the Council and the Shanghai Volunteer Corps for the military tribute they had paid to the deceased General. Thanks were also given to the commander of the French force.

pines and Saigon with actual business done at 190/- from Saigon, and 187/6 from Kohnichang. Bean merchants have had to withdraw from the market, as they are unable to compete with rice and coprah freights.

India—has practically no business to report as the tonnage that these Merchants expected to secure after their release from requisitioning in the Mediterranean, has been ordered to Australia in ballast to bring home wheat at 110/-.

Time Charter.—There have been one or two boats reported. Charterers are open for tonnage for trip home delivery States redelivery U.K. French Atlantic, for which they are offering 52/8, and for 12 months trading as much as 35/- has been paid for Transatlantic business. Small boats are readily obtaining anything up to 42/8 for trading between this Country and Mediterranean not East of Sicily.

TELEGRAMS.

WITHOUT PAY.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

March 3, 3.15 a.m.
Lord Newton, at the request of Mr. Asquith, is to take charge of certain Foreign Office departments hitherto in the charge of Lord Robert Cecil. Lord Newton refuses to accept a salary.

THE RUSSIANS.

Fighting near Riga.

March 3, 3.15 a.m.
A Petrograd communique says that numerous German aeroplanes have dropped bombs on the Riga and Dyvinsk sectors, where the Germans are also using naval guns and aerial torpedoes at several points.
The Russians have bombarded Novo Alexandrevsk and have repulsed two German attacks in Galicia.

Anglo-Russian Friendship.

March 2, 5.20 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that at an enthusiastic Anglo-Russian banquet, (at which M. Samoyloff attended) the British Ambassador, dwelling on Anglo-Russian friendship, emphatically stated that this, without doubt, would become a permanent alliance. Russian speakers affirmed Britain's greatness at sea and welcomed the tightening of the blockade.

AUSTRIANS HARASSED BY THE ENEMY.

March 3, 3.15 a.m.
A Rome communique says that, despite bad weather and snow, the Italians are most active in harassing the enemy by means of artillery and infantry attacks.

THE GERMAN FOOD SHORTAGE.

March 2, 7.30 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam the Telegram says that the Germans will shortly have four meatless days each week.

THREE OF THORNABY'S CREW SAVED.

March 2, 7.30 p.m.
It is reported that of the crew of the steamer Thornaby three have been saved out of thirty-three.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to day by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D. state:—

Joined.
Private A. E. Martin (late H.K.V.C. and 2nd C.L.I.Y.) has rejoined the Corps, is re-allocated Corps No. 1383 and is posted to Scouts Co. (No. 2 Sec.)

Leave.
No. 1975 Sapper G. Mover is granted leave of absence from 3.3.16 to 3.9.16.

Belchers Section.
Members of Belchers Section are specially requested to attend the drill on Tuesday, 7th inst., 7.30 a.m. sharp.

Parades.
Parade for Sunday, 5th inst. 9.30 a.m. Musketry (Part II only)—Recruits of Scouts Co. at King's Park. Four members of the Signalling Section will attend for telephone duty.

Reminder nil.
Parades for Monday, 6th inst. 7.00 a.m. and 5.30 p.m.—Members of Signalling Section and other Signallers, as detailed in Signalling Section Order dated 3.2.16—Morse flag and Morse lamp practice at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m.—No. 2 Section Scouts Co. (all members) Machine Gun instruction on Kennedy Road Range.

Reminder nil.
Detail.
On duty to-night Scouts Co.
On duty to-morrow night Scouts Company.
On duty 6th inst. Centre Section M.G. Co.
Orderly Officer Lieut. Danby.
Notice.
United Services Hockey League.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Musketry Part II.
Ranges E & F only; Sunday, March, 12th.—Leave Blaise Pier 9.00 a.m.—All N.C. Officers; Leave Blaise Pier 1.00 p.m.—Nos. 1 & 2 Platoons of No. 1 Co.
N.B.—Ranges E & F will be fired only by those who have fired Ranges A to D.

Mounted Police.
The following ponies have been presented to this detachment:—Shropshire Chief, Baroda Chief, Akkili, Lazarus, Biojimin, Sasarlight, Odd Fellow, One Grey Pony, Mr. E. H. Kadocree; Blackdiamond, Dablia and Matchless Dablia, Hon. Sir Paul Chater; Tinker and Jack Horner, Hon. Mr. D. Landale; Macoot, Mr. J. Gibb; Lucky Gem, Mr. A. David; Harry Hawk, Messrs. Thomas and Sedgwick.

Platoon Parade.
No. 2 Platoon No. 1 Company paraded at Water Police Station on Tuesday, March 7th at 5.45 p.m. They will draw Service Rifles at Central Station at 5.10 p.m. on March 10, prior to Route March.

Bodies Found in Street.
Three bodies have been found in the streets at West Point, death in each case being apparently due to small-pox.

The following team has been selected to represent the H.K.V.O. in a match v. 88th Co. R.G.A. at Happy Valley on Monday, March 6:—Loc. Opla, Vireash and Edmond. Pres. Balmer Johnson, Edmund, Mitchell, Brayshaw, Brand, Sum, Dyer, Ball, Evans and Sara. Bally-off 4.45 p.m. sharp. Colours: Khaki.

HEALTH OF THE TROOPS.

Value of inoculation against Typhoid.

If additional proof were required that the policy of inoculation against typhoid, which has been pursued in the present war, has been justified, it is to be found in the figures given recently by Mr. Tennant in the House of Commons in reply to a question by Mr. Thorne, says the Times. Mr. Tennant stated that from the beginning of hostilities to November 10 last, 1,365 cases of enteric fever were reported as having occurred among British troops in France and Belgium. Of these, 1,150 had been diagnosed after bacteriological examination. In 579 cases where there had been inoculation there were 35 deaths, and in 571 cases where there had been no inoculation there were 115 deaths.

It would be interesting to know further the percentage of vaccinated and unvaccinated persons in relation to the whole force exposed. But even with that information it is clear that the work of Wright and Leishman is justified to the hilt, and also that the policy advocated in letters to the Times at the beginning of the war by Leander Branton, Osler, and Wright has saved innumerable lives. In fact, a record of this kind is nothing short of a miracle when one compares it with the terrible records of disease and death furnished by other wars—for example, the Spanish-American War.

The policy pursued by the Royal Army Medical Corps in regard to typhoid has been extraordinarily thorough. It falls naturally under three headings:—

(1) Every man who consented was vaccinated and thus protected against the disease.

(2) A careful search was made for "carriers"—people who, while remaining well themselves, harbour the bacillus of enteric fever in their bodies and so are liable to spread infection. The carrier is especially dangerous, of course, in the commissariat department, and it is a fact that all men engaged in handling food are specially examined so that by no chance shall a "carrier" enter upon this work.

(3) Public health work was carried out on a great scale as regards sanitation, water analysis, and water purification. In this way the possible vehicles of infection were rendered secure.

These three measures cover the field. They attack the disease upon every side, for not only in the soil made unresponsive of the seed, the seed itself is reduced in amount and the means of its transmission is controlled.

Yet lest any argue that the measures of sanitation and not the vaccination have solved the problem, the figures given as regards recoveries and deaths must be borne in mind. Of the vaccinated, 35 died, of the unvaccinated, 115—or three times the number of the vaccinated. There is no explaining away this difference as an accident. This kind of accident happens by deliberate intent and only by deliberate intent. The British people must recognize that here they are regarding a victory as great as any of the victories of our arms. These two men, Sir Almroth Wright and Sir William Leishman, have, between them, saved this people more precious lives than it is possible to reckon. The debt we owe to them can never be repaid, but it is well that we take cognizance of the debt and find expression for our gratitude.

Not Accounted For.
For having in his possession two bars of iron, which he could not satisfactorily account for, a Chinese was sentenced to 14 days' hard labour by Mr. Wood this morning.

A FOOLS' PARADISE.

Vengeance Without Mercy.

A fools' paradise may be a very pleasant place to reside in—for fools, writes Mr. A. G. Hale in John Bull. Have we in Britain erected such an abode for ourselves, and is our awakening near at hand? Are we going to have the rudest shock of the century?

There are well-informed men in this country who argue that such is the case, and they maintain that even now it is too late for us completely to stave off the evil day. It is asserted that Germany is now almost ready to put into effect her long-planned blow at our biggest manufacturing cities, by means of her aerial navy, and that we have no adequate means of dealing with the danger. If this proves to be correct, the public cannot level against John Bull the charge that it did not in good time give the Government plain-spoken warning. Again and again, for many months, in these columns the peril has been pointed out, and attention has ceaselessly been drawn to our enemy's untiring efforts to make himself master of the air, even as we were, and are, masters of the sea. We preached to deaf ears, and were met with silent mockery; we who write for this journal were told that we were alarmists, shouting "Wolf!" where wolves were not. But we barked like honest watchdogs; and now I, for one, do not think it is too late, if the nation will only wake up quickly and demand that every great manufacturing centre shall do its level best to protect itself.

We know what British energy is capable of when once it is stirred to activity; the trouble is that it takes unconscionable efforts to arouse it properly from sluggishness. One big German aerial raid over Manchester or Birmingham will do more to knock the scales from the eyes of our people than all the thunderings from press or platform. There is incontrovertible eloquence in a bomb that tips and tears baby and soul asunder; and, unless the experts have all gone mad, we stand in sore peril of getting many bombs in the immediate future. Our splendid Navy has done much in checking the submarine assassinations practised at the command of the German War Council, and our arch-enemy means to make reprisals from the air. He was bent on aerial murder from the first, as his preparations prove; but he will make our mastery of the ocean the excuse for all he may do as soon as the air currents favour his designs.

America and every other neutral country of importance has been flooded with literature bubbling over with allegations of our barbarity—we were starving German women and children by our blockade; we were, and are, a nation of ruthless monsters, bent on conquest at any price, and noble German had elected to punish us and free the world of British tyranny. Leading publicists in the immaculate Fatherland shrieked similar things from printed pages. Prominent statesmen thumped their desks in the Reichstag and called Heaven to witness that they swore to make Britain suffer, but they each and all said they would drop no hint of how this was to be done. How can they hurt us except from the air? They cannot touch us from the sea to any great extent, because their Navy dare not come out and fight. On land, they now have to face armies as ready for battle as their own; if the Germans mean anything by all this recent threatening, they mean they will make war on our cities from the air; it is the only way open to them. Three things they hope to achieve by this line of tactics. Firstly, and we must strike them if for our maritime blockade—

MARRIAGES.

ILES-HEWETT.—On the 4th March, at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. W. T. Fesherstone, M.A., Alma Sydney Iris Hewett and Henry Wilson Iles, Lieut.-Colonel Royal Artillery.

they will kill and maim as many of our civil population as they possibly can; that is the real meaning of all this talk about British starvation of German women and children. Secondly, they are now set on a war against property; the weight of British money is a thing that has non-plussed them ever since war became an actual fact—the more property they can destroy, the more they think they weaken us and the better chance they think they have of bringing us to terms of premature peace. Thirdly, they aim at putting an end to as much of our industrial life as possible; every spindle put out of action in our cotton factories means so much gain to them—and so it is with regard to every other trade which keeps our population busy and brings gold from overseas to these shores.

The small raids of the past are no guides to future operations; Germany has not spent millions on aerial craft for mere raiding purposes—those isolated Zeppelins were training to act as pilots for the big fleet they have ready and waiting. Ninety per cent. of the stories about lost Zeppelins are falsehoods. Have we ever captured a Zeppelin? If so, why have we not copied it and built some for our own use? Now they have the Fokker machine, the light cavalry of the air, and what they can do in combination with the Zeppelins we may soon know. That they will try and devastate London is beyond all doubt; for London has a name known to all the earth, and it is time we began to ask ourselves earnestly what can be done for the protection of the populace. Shall we wait and see? If so, many of us may wait and feel!

The only way to fight air-craft is to go up in the air and give them battle, and the proper place to give them battle is on the coast—not over one of our cities. We do not yet know how good or how bad our own aerial fleet is, for it has never been given a free hand to prove its worth. We may have evolved craft as good as the Fokker, and our German enemy may get the shock of his life; but so far as we know, the honours of war in the air lie with the foe. We want, and we must have, our air service in the hands of a practical airman, just as from the outset the Navy should have been in the hands of a sailor, and the Army in the grip of a soldier. We have fooled with the war too long!

Should the aerial fleet of our foe attack, several hundreds strong, one or two of our big cities simultaneously—which I consider probable—we are bound to suffer in lives and property, and suffer more or less heavily according to the fighting value of our air fleet; but in any event it should be made plain to the foe that we and our Allies will exact an eye for an eye. We must throw sentiment to the dogs, and do to them what they do to us—and worse. They also have cities to burn and people to destroy, and we must remember that it is not only the Kaiser and the Junkers with whom we are at war, but the whole Germanic people. If the German nation were not behind the Royal homicide and his Junkers, both tooth and nail, he and they would not have dared to have carried in to effect their policy of rapine and ruin. But the German people are at the back of the military caste in all they do; they exult in the infamies of their Army and Navy—and we must strike them if they strike us through our cities.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

SANITARY BOARD.

The orders of the day, for next Tuesday's meeting of the Sanitary Board are—

Letter from Government relative to the appointment of Dr. F. M. G. Osmo to be a member of the Sanitary Board.

Application for an offensive trade licence at No. 3, North Street, ground floor, Inland Lot No. 953, section A.

Limewashing return for the fortnight ending 22nd February, 1916.

Mortality return for Hongkong for the weeks ending 30th January and 6th February, and for the month ending 31st January, 1916.

Mortality return for Macao for the weeks ending 13th and 20th February, 1916.

Return for the weeks ending 19th and 26th February, 1916.

GUN PRACTICE.

It is notified that information has been received from the military authorities that gun practice will be carried out as under—

On Tuesdays, the 7th, 14th and 21st March—From Mount Davis, in a westerly direction, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

On Monday and Thursday, the 13th, 20th and 27th March—From Stonecutters, in a westerly direction, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

On Friday, the 18th March—From Devils Peak, in a southeasterly direction, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

On Monday, Wednesday and Friday, the 13th, 15th and 17th March—From Pakshawan, in an easterly direction, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

All junks, ships and other vessels are to keep clear of the ranges.

GERMAN ARITHMETIC.

Bogus Figures of Losses in the Vosges.

In the recent fighting on Hartmannswillerkopf, the French in their communiqués stated that they had taken 1,200 prisoners, while the Germans declared their total losses did not exceed 1,100.

In this controversy, writes Mr. E. Warner Allen, special correspondent of the British Press with the French armies, I am able to give personal evidence, as I saw on Saturday last the prisoners taken at Hartmannswillerkopf march past before the General commanding the army of the Vosges.

There were 21 officers and 1,360 non-commissioned officers rank and file. Presumably the Germans do not wish Europe to believe that nearly 1,400 men, including a considerable number of picked troops, Jagers or Chasseurs, as the French call them, surrendered without putting up a fight and without suffering a large number of casualties.

We may conclude that the German casualties in the Hartmannswillerkopf affair exceeded the official estimate of 1,100 by at least three or four times that number. As to the number of men who marched past, my evidence is supported by that of a neutral colleague who counted the files as they went by. It was only the unwounded men we saw, and there were more prisoners in hospital.

Speaking generally the prisoners were not soldierly in their appearance or behaviour, nor did they seem to be in any way adequate representatives of a military power that has had the audacity to declare war against the civilised world.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 4th at 11.10—Conditions have changed rapidly since yesterday. The anticyclone is now central over Mid-Japan. Another has formed over China. Pressure has increased considerably over the Yangtze Valley and slightly in southern districts.

Forecast for the 4th and 5th March—Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-morrow—District.

1 Hongkong to Gay Road—N.E. winds, fresh; cloudy, colder.

2 Formosa Channel—N.E. winds, strong.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook—N.E. winds, fresh; cloudy, colder.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan—N.E. winds, strong.

5 North coast of China between H.K. and Hainan—N.E. winds, strong.

6 North coast of China between H.K. and Hainan—N.E. winds, strong.

7 North coast of China between H.K. and Hainan—N.E. winds, strong.

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24 North coast of China between H.K. and Hainan—N.E. winds, strong.

25 North coast of China between H.K. and Hainan—N.E. winds, strong.

26 North coast of China between H.K. and Hainan—N.E. winds, strong.

27 North coast of China between H.K. and Hainan—N.E. winds, strong.

March 12, 1915.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin—Hoi Lung Pa ... lb. 19
Prime Cut ... lb. 21
Corned—Hoi Lung Pa ... lb. 19
Roast—Shiu ... lb. 19
Roast—Ngau Lam ... lb. 17
Soup—Tung Yik ... lb. 15
Steak—Ngau Yik Pa ... lb. 20
do—Sirloin—Ngau Lam ... lb. 30
Sausage—Ngau Cheung ... lb. 24
Bullock's Brains—No ... per set 10
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li ... each 50
Corned—Hoi Lung Pa ... lb. 60
Head—Ngau Tan ... lb. \$1.00
Heart—Ngau Sam ... lb. 14
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kim ... lb. 20
Feet—Ngau Kei ... each 11
Kidneys—Ngau Yik ... lb. 11
Tail—Ngau Mei ... lb. 18
Liver—Ngau Kon ... lb. 13
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To ... lb. 6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau Tai-tai-leuk ... set \$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Fui Kwai ... lb. 25
Leg—Yeung Fui ... lb. 25
Shoulder—Yeung Shan ... lb. 24
Saddle ... lb. 27
Pigs Chittlings—Chun Chong ... per set 24
Brains—Chun No ... lb. 13
Feet—Chun Keuk ... lb. 15
Fry—Chun Chup ... lb. 15
Head—Chun Tan ... lb. 16
Heart—Chun Sam ... each 11
Kidneys—Chun Yik ... lb. 18
Liver—Chun Kon ... lb. 13
Pork Chop—Chun Pui Kwai ... lb. 24
Corned—Hoi Lung Pa ... lb. 28
Leg—Chun Fui ... lb. 28
Fat or Lard—Chun Yik ... lb. 28
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tai Keuk ... set 60
Heart—Yeung Sam ... each 8
Kidneys—Yeung Yik ... lb. 26
Liver—Yeung Kon ... lb. 22
Sucking Pigs to order—Chu Tsai ... lb. 22
Suet, Beef—Shang Yi ... lb. 20
Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau ... lb. 19
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yik ... lb. 20
Sausage—Ngau Tai Cheung ... lb. 20
Lard—Chun Yik ... lb. 20

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Tsai ... lb. 35
Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai ... lb. 34
Ducks—Fan ... lb. 32
Doves—Fan ... lb. 18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking) ... per doz 20
(fresh) ... lb. 36
Fowls, Canton—Kai ... lb. 42
Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai ... lb. 30
Geese—Ngo ... lb. 24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap ... each 28
Hollow—Hoi Hoi Pak Kap ... lb. 25
Snipe—Sha Tsai ... each 22
Turkey, Cook—Fo Kai Kung ... lb. 60
Hen ... lb. 45
Pheasant—Shan Kai ... lb. 75
Quail—Om Chun ... lb. 25
Partridges—Che Ku ... lb. 65

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu ... lb. 18
Bream—Pin Yu ... lb. 15
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu ... lb. 18
Carp—Li Yu ... lb. 20
Catfish—Chik Yu ... lb. 12
Codfish—Man Yu ... lb. 14
Crabs—Hoi ... lb. 26
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu ... lb. 16
Dab—Sha Mang Yu ... lb. 12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap ... lb. 13
Dog Fish—Tui To Sha ... lb. 10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man ... lb. 13
Fresh water—Tan Sui Yu ... lb. 18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin ... lb. 32
Frogs—Tin Kai ... lb. 33
Garoupa—Shek Pan ... lb. 40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu ... lb. 16
Herrings—Tao Pak ... lb. 20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap ... lb. 18
Lahrus—Wong Fa Yu ... lb. 26
Loach—Wu Yu ... lb. 26
Lobsters—Lung Ha ... lb. 28
Mackerel—Chi Yu ... lb. 20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu ... lb. 32
Mullet—Chai Yu ... lb. 18
Oysters—Shang Ho ... lb. 22
Parrish—Kai Kung Yu ... lb. 12
Perch—Tan Lo ... lb. 18
Pike—Fa Pan Fong ... lb. 16
Plaice—Pan Yu ... lb. 16
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong ... lb. 28
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong ... lb. 28
Prawns—Ming Ha ... lb. 38
Ray—Pai Pa Sha ... lb. 10
Rock Fish—Shek E Yu ... lb. 12
Roach—Chun Yu ... lb. 12
Salmon—Ma Yan ... lb. 38
Shark—Sha Yu ... lb. 7
Skate—Fo Yu ... lb. 8
Shrimps—Hoi ... lb. 25
Snapper—Lep Yu ... lb. 28
Sole—Tan Sha Yu ... lb. 26
Tench—Wan Yu ... lb. 18
Turbot—Choi How Yu ... lb. 18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu ... lb. 60

SEAFOOD.

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Pheasant—Shan Kai ... lb. 75
Quail—Om Chun ... lb. 25
Partridges—Che Ku ... lb. 65

SEAFOOD.

Crabs—Kai Tsai ... lb. 35
Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai ... lb. 34
Ducks—Fan ... lb. 32
Doves—Fan ... lb. 18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking) ... per doz 20
(fresh) ... lb. 36
Fowls, Canton—Kai ... lb. 42
Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai ... lb. 30
Geese—Ngo ... lb. 24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap ... each 28
Hollow—Hoi Hoi Pak Kap ... lb. 25
Snipe—Sha Tsai ... each 22
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SEAFOOD.

March 12, 1915.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin—Hoi Lung Pa ... lb. 19
Prime Cut ... lb. 21
Corned—Hoi Lung Pa ... lb. 19
Roast—Shiu ... lb. 19
Roast—Ngau Lam ... lb. 17
Soup—Tung Yik ... lb. 15
Steak—Ngau Yik Pa ... lb. 20
do—Sirloin—Ngau Lam ... lb. 30
Sausage—Ngau Cheung ... lb. 24
Bullock's Brains—No ... per set 10
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li ... each 50
Corned—Hoi Lung Pa ... lb. 60
Head—Ngau Tan ... lb. \$1.00
Heart—Ngau Sam ... lb. 14
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kim ... lb. 20
Feet—Ngau Kei ... each 11
Kidneys—Ngau Yik ... lb. 11
Tail—Ngau Mei ... lb. 18
Liver—Ngau Kon ... lb. 13
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To ... lb. 6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau Tai-tai-leuk ... set \$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Fui Kwai ... lb. 25
Leg—Yeung Fui ... lb. 25
Shoulder—Yeung Shan ... lb. 24
Saddle ... lb. 27
Pigs Chittlings—Chun Chong ... per set 24
Brains—Chun No ... lb. 13
Feet—Chun Keuk ... lb. 15
Fry—Chun Chup ... lb. 15
Head—Chun Tan ... lb. 16
Heart—Chun Sam ... each 11
Kidneys—Chun Yik ... lb. 18
Liver—Chun Kon ... lb. 13
Pork Chop—Chun Pui Kwai ... lb. 24
Corned—Hoi Lung Pa ... lb. 28
Leg—Chun Fui ... lb. 28
Fat or Lard—Chun Yik ... lb. 28
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tai Keuk ... set 60
Heart—Yeung Sam ... each 8
Kidneys—Yeung Yik ... lb. 26
Liver—Yeung Kon ... lb. 22
Sucking Pigs to order—Chu Tsai ... lb. 22
Suet, Beef—Shang Yi ... lb. 20
Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau ... lb. 19
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yik ... lb. 20
Sausage—Ngau Tai Cheung ... lb. 20
Lard—Chun Yik ... lb. 20

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Tsai ... lb. 35
Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai ... lb. 34
Ducks—Fan ... lb. 32
Doves—Fan ... lb. 18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking) ... per doz 20
(fresh) ... lb. 36
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Pheasant—Shan Kai ... lb. 75
Quail—Om Chun ... lb. 25
Partridges—Che Ku ... lb. 65

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu ... lb. 18
Bream—Pin Yu ... lb. 15
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu ... lb. 18
Carp—Li Yu ... lb. 20
Catfish—Chik Yu ... lb. 12
Codfish—Man Yu ... lb. 14
Crabs—Hoi ... lb. 26
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu ... lb. 16
Dab—Sha Mang Yu ... lb. 12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap ... lb. 13
Dog Fish—Tui To Sha ... lb. 10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man ... lb. 13
Fresh water—Tan Sui Yu ... lb. 18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin ... lb. 32
Frogs—Tin Kai ... lb. 33
Garoupa—Shek Pan ... lb. 40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu ... lb. 16
Herrings—Tao Pak ... lb. 20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap ... lb. 18
Lahrus—Wong Fa Yu ... lb. 26
Loach—Wu Yu ... lb. 26
Lobsters—Lung Ha ... lb. 28
Mackerel—Chi Yu ... lb. 20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu ... lb. 32
Mullet—Chai Yu ... lb. 18
Oysters—Shang Ho ... lb. 22
Parrish—Kai Kung Yu ... lb. 12
Perch—Tan Lo ... lb. 18
Pike—Fa Pan Fong ... lb. 16
Plaice—Pan Yu ... lb. 16
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong ... lb. 28
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong ... lb. 28
Prawns—Ming Ha ... lb. 38
Ray—Pai Pa Sha ... lb. 10
Rock Fish—Shek E Yu ... lb. 12
Roach—Chun Yu ... lb. 12
Salmon—Ma Yan ... lb. 38
Shark—Sha Yu ... lb. 7
Skate—Fo Yu ... lb. 8
Shrimps—Hoi ... lb. 25
Snapper—Lep Yu ... lb. 28
Sole—Tan Sha Yu ... lb. 26
Tench—Wan Yu ... lb. 18
Turbot—Choi How Yu ... lb. 18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu ... lb. 60

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SEAFOOD.

Crabs—Kai Ts

COMPULSORY SERVICE.

THE CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR.

Interesting House of Commons Debate.

During the discussion in the House of Commons on the Military Service (No. 2) Bill, on January 19, Mr. Joynton-Hicks (Brentford, U.) moved to omit the paragraph which allowed exemption on the ground of "a conscientious objection to the undertaking of combatant service," and to substitute the following ground of exemption:—"That the applicant was on the fifteenth day of August, nineteen hundred and fifteen, a member of the Society of Friends or of any other recognized religious body one of whose fundamental tenets is an objection to all war." The hon. member said he did not wish to be offensive, but this clause was really the backbone of the Bill, and would enable any man who did not wish to fight, and who had "cold feet" (laughter), to go to a tribunal and say he should not be called on to fight because he was a conscientious objector. The conscientious objector sought to establish the right of private judgment against the needs of the State. He maintained that the State had the right to make the supreme demand upon every man whatever his conscientious objections might be. Many of these men were Socialists who exalted the right of the State to be that dominating factor, and contended that individuals had to submit to its requirements, but when it came to the matter of fighting they said "No." Was the conscience of the conscientious objector geographical? If the German soldiers were in this country, harrying, murdering, and violating, would they still maintain their objection? If they had been on the Lusitania and when the German submarine came along an English destroyer had been there, would they have said that the destroyer must not attack the submarine's officers and men? Why did not conscientious objectors carry their objection to its logical conclusion? How could they hold fighting to be a sin and pay other men to do it? If that was their view they ought not to pay their taxes or shelter themselves behind the Army and Navy. He had been taught that the receiver of stolen goods was worse than the thief. The conscientious objector was the receiver of stolen goods. He paid a man to commit sin on his behalf and got all the benefit of it. Holding these views, he nevertheless proposed a compromise. It was not always possible to press views to their logical extreme; and he was prepared to make a concession to conscientious objectors—conscientious by religion and not by desire to shirk.

Mr. Bonar Law on "the Wise Course."

Mr. Bonar Law recognized that from the logical point of view almost all his hon. friend's arguments were sound. He believed the State had an absolute right to demand this service of any one of its citizens. But our one object was to deal as effectively with the war as we could, and the question was not whether the State had a right to take a particular course, but whether the course was wise. The Government could not accept the amendment. It would not be possible on any principle on which the Government were now acting to accept it in its present form. If there was any right of exemption on the ground of conscience, that surely did not apply to any particular denomination, but was a question of a man's own conscience. That did not mean, however, that a man had only to say my conscience says so and so to get off. It was something very different from that.

Regarding what it was wise to do had always actuated this country and other countries with similar traditions in dealing with a subject of this kind. In, he thought, the 17th century—at all events, a long time ago—when an attempt was made to induce the Quakers to fight they practically in a body went to prison. The State learned from that the lesson of wisdom, and when the Militia Bill was introduced the Quakers were excluded. The Australian Commonwealth recognized this

distinction and thought it wise to set upon it in the Bill they introduced. The Government here had practically introduced, as far as they could, the very methods adopted in the Australian Act in dealing with this subject. It was very difficult, especially in view of the feeling engendered by German methods, to understand the point of view of those who said they would not take life under any conditions. But they must recognize that a good many of those who held that view had shown in this war, more than ever before, that they were not less filled with patriotism, and that they were not cowards. (Hear, hear.) The Quaker organizations had done splendid service in connection with Red Cross work throughout the war. He knew of one case—no doubt there were many more—where a man holding these conscientious objections, while not willing to be put in a position where he would be forced to take the life of others, had shown that he was perfectly ready to risk his own, and throughout the war had been engaged in mine-sweeping, one of the most dangerous operations. (Hear, hear.)

A Government Concession.

He did not think there was really much difference of opinion on this subject among the great bulk of the members of the House. They all wished to be as considerate as they could to those who really believed that it was a sin under any circumstances to take life. But they were equally determined that this belief should not be used as a cloak to enable shirkers to get rid of their responsibility. (Hear, hear.) The mover of the amendment said the clause was a charter for the shirker. It was not that, but it did enable him to put forward his claim. To members who felt that the Government were really throwing away any substantial part of the men absolutely necessary, he would say that in the framing of the Bill, and in every discussion of it, the War Office, either in the person of Lord Kitchener himself, or somebody representing the feeling of the War Office, was always present to act as a check on any tendency to carry compromise too far.

So far as he could judge there were two main objects which those who were pressing the views of the conscientious objectors had in mind. One was to make a simple declaration of conscientious objection sufficient. That would be contrary to the whole spirit and the whole object of the Bill, and under no circumstances could the Government accept it. (Hear, hear.) The other was to exclude them, not only from the combatant force, but from any form of military service. The Government could not accept that either. But the Government desired to give as much consideration and as fair treatment to these views as the needs of the State permitted. They proposed to accept, in a modified form, an amendment on the paper in the names of the hon. members for Leeds and Huddersfield. It was to the effect that, in the case of an application on conscientious grounds, the certificate of exemption might take the form of exemption from combatant duties only, "or may be conditional on the applicant being engaged in some work which in the opinion of the local tribunal is of national importance." He was bound to say that the merit of this concession was somewhat diminished by the fact that the Government thought it was already included in the Bill. It showed, at any rate, that from the first the Government had really done everything they could, consistent with their duty to the State, to meet fairly the honest views of those who held this form of religious conviction. (Hear, hear.)

The Quaker View.

Mr. T. E. Harvey (Leeds, W.) said conscientious objectors were grateful to the Government for at least having recognized the existence of the problem. But the amendment to limit them to non-combatant work would not meet their position. Those who were willing to take such service as that of the Army Medical Corps were in the minority. The members of the community to which he belonged did not condemn a soldier who did his duty; they admired his sacrifices and manly virtues, but they believed pro-

foundly that the soldier and the military system belonged to a state which had to be transcended. They were working for a state of society in which war would be a thing of the past. In obedience to what they believed to be the law and the teaching of Christ they had to live up to their principles and endeavour not to return evil for evil, and even to love the enemy. They honestly believed they had to do their utmost to bring those principles into daily and international life, and unless there were men who were prepared to stand out always for them they could not hope that society could ever reach that state at which they aimed. He would not object to the conception of all his worldly possessions (an Hon. Member—"What would you do if a German took your wife?"—but he could not do what he believed to be wrong. In Germany at the outbreak of war men holding on religious grounds that it was wrong to fight had been shot. That was the logical outcome in a military State and if hon. members took that view he personally could not resist and should not resist as an individual. The State would make a permanent advance if it recognized that there were men willing to do their duty as citizens, willing to lay down their lives if necessary, provided they could do it in full obedience to the higher law. There were ways of sacrifice even now open to them and which many had adopted. He did not want anything in the nature of compulsory alternative service. (Laughter.) Many of them had been working without compulsion as unpaid volunteers upon work which they would not be prepared to do under compulsion, which would take all the grace out of their work. He suggested that work might be found for conscientious objectors in disagreeable and dangerous trades which, since the war, had been carried on by women. In that way they would liberate conscientious objectors from the feeling that they were freeing men for military service.

Sir H. Craik (Glasgow, and Aberdeen Universities, U.) feared that in the form in which the Government concession was proposed to be made another loophole would be afforded to the objector who failed to establish the validity of his objection. The proposal aroused a suspicion that the Bill was being unduly watered down. (Cheers.)

The Trench View.

Mr. Barnes (Glasgow, Blackfriars, Lab.) said he wished with all his heart that the matter could be settled on the high idealistic principles which the hon. member for West Leeds had enunciated. The question must be approached, however, from the human and practical point of view. Visiting France, he had found our men their grappling with grim realities, living in their dug-outs and faced with a cruel and resourceful foe and with grim natural elements. Having seen those things figured in his mind above all other considerations. He regretted to return to an atmosphere permeated with long drawn out wire-drawn dissertations on liberty. Liberty for what? Liberty to weaken the State? Liberty to desert one's friends and champions? In the circumstances in which we were now placed he was not much concerned with such liberty. (Cheers.) We were fighting this war for a large liberty, for the liberty of each which would be consistent with the liberty of all. (Cheers.) The Bill did not ask those who had stayed behind and had obtained increased wages to make restitution. It merely asked them to stand in and do their share under conditions of comparative comfort.

Referring to those who quite apart from religious beliefs, might put forward a plea of conscience because of their political and social views, Mr. Barnes said that many of these were entitled to some measure of exemption. But when they declared that they would not even state their case to the tribunals he wished to make it clear that if they persisted in their determination to wear the martyr's crown they could do so. (Cheers.) But, believing that these conscientious objectors would not be of much use in any capacity in the fighting services,

he was in favour of exempting them altogether. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Chaplin (Wimbledon, U.) regretted the Government were unable to accept the amendment, which had the merit of affording a guarantee against those who might pretend to have conscientious objections which they did not really entertain. Mr. Trevelyan (York, W.R. Eiland, L.) said the length to which the Government were prepared to go was not far enough. He presumed ministers of religion were excepted because they were pacifists—ministers of the religion of peace. There were many others who held just as conscientiously as any clergymen that they ought not to fight, and yet they were not to have the right of escaping while a clergyman had the right whether he believed in his pacifism or not. They would not get these people into the Army in any case and they might as well let them off effectively at once.

Unconscientious Objectors.

Mr. H. Samuel agreed that the amendment before the House was not one that could be accepted. It was a profound error to regard religion as necessarily a corporate thing. The finest religion must always be individual, and it was absurd to say a man could not have a conscience unless he belonged to a sect. (Hear, hear.) He reminded the supporters of the amendment that it was one thing to wish for the reign of universal peace and to work for it, but quite another thing to act as if that reign were already here. (Cheers.) The view of the member for the Eiland Division was that the Government ought to accept the word of any individual that he objected on the ground of conscience to take any part in the war; but he was afraid if that view were accepted there would be a considerable number of unconscientious conscientious objectors. (Some cries of "Oh.")

In further discussion Mr. T. Healy (Cork, N.E., Nat.) suggested that for the words "national importance" in the proposed amendment "national interest" should be substituted. Persons engaged in educational work were entitled to every consideration, and the education of children was certainly a national interest. Lieutenant-Colonel Mildmay (Devon, Tories, U.) who said he had just returned from the front, mentioned that he had seen a Quaker hospital established in the shell-hole area in the suburbs of Ypres, which was doing splendid work, completely at variance with the views ascribed to Quakers. Sir S. Collins (Lambeth, Kensington, L.) described his experiences with a dozen conscientious objectors who interviewed him in the lobby the previous night. They were strong healthy-looking young fellows, and were prepared to be shot, to go to prison, or anything else rather than fight. They had a solemn conviction, and were going to abide by it. He held no brief for them, but he hoped that the tribunals before whom they appeared would meet them in a sympathetic manner. Sir P. Magnus (London University, U.) said that he personally had a conscientious objection to paying taxes to protect the life and property of men who absolutely refused in this hour of the country's need to support and to help it, but his conscientious objection, he was afraid, would be of no avail with the tax collector. (Laughter.) Mr. C. Craig (Antrim, S. U.) said that men at the front would not have their admiration for the Government increased when they saw what a rotten, mutilated piece of compulsion this Bill was.

The Question of Proof.

Mr. Outhwaite (Hanly, L.) moved an amendment making a declaration on oath before two justices the guarantee of the existence of a conscientious objection.

Mr. Long opposed the amendment. His long experience as a justice in the petty sessions Court was that the taking of an oath was often attended by an extreme amount of ostentation, and that as proof of the existence of strong feeling it was totally inadequate.

Mr. Snowden (Blackburn, Lab.) asked by what means the Government intended to find out that a man had a conscientious

COMING!

VICTORIA THEATRE.

MARCH 6TH, 7TH, 8TH & 9TH.

'THE NIGGER'

PRESENTING MR. WILLIAM FARNUM IN THE MOST SENSATIONAL HEART-RENDING AND EMOTIONAL PHOTOPLAY EVER PRODUCED.

IN 5 PARTS.

—(0)—

Depicting the Liquor and Race Problems of America in 1846. Introducing to the Public of South China the First of a Series of Famous Photoplays by Famous Performers. Presenting in "THE NIGGER" the Well-known Tragedian and Emotional Actor, Mr. W. Farnum, the Highest Salaried Performer in the Moving Picture World.

—(0)—

COMMENTS OF LEADING JOURNALS:—

A REMARKABLE PORTRAYAL OF EARLY LIFE IN SLAVERY DAYS, EXECUTED WITH RARE REALISM BY MR. W. FARNUM, AN ACTOR OF WONDERFUL EMOTION. — "LONDON MORNING POST."

WILL THRILL AND MELT THE HEART OF THE MOST UNSYMPATHETIC.—

"NEW YORK JOURNAL."

VIEWED BY 140,000 PEOPLE AT THE NEW YORK HIPPODROME.

SHOWN SIX NIGHTS TO PACKED HOUSES AT THE SHAFTSBURY PICTURE PALACE, LONDON.

THE MANAGEMENT BEG TO ANNOUNCE, THAT IN PRESENTING THIS PHOTOPLAY, THEY HAVE GONE TO AN ENORMOUS EXPENSE; SHOULD THE PATRONAGE JUSTIFY THIS EXPENSE, IT WILL BE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE PORTRAYAL OF THE GREATEST FEATURE PRODUCTIONS OF EUROPE AND AMERICA, AS DEPICTED BY THE LEADING LEGITIMATE PERFORMERS, SUCH AS SARAH BERNHARDT, MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL, MRS. LESLIE CARTER, HERBERT HELCEY, NAT GOODWIN, JOHN BARRYMORE, JOSEPH JEFFERSON AND MANY OTHER STARS NOW WORKING IN MOVING PICTURES.

objection? The Government had not dared to enforce the Munitions Act. If they had the South Wales miners would owe the Government \$5,000,000. If they were not careful they would have the same opposition to this Bill. There were tens of thousands of men in this country who were going to oppose the enforcement of the Bill to the utmost limit. He knew of one organisation with 10,000 members all of military age and all pledged to oppose the Bill.

Mr. Cowan (Aberdeenshire, E. L.) said if they accepted the amendment they would make the Bill, the Government, and the House supremely ridiculous. (Cheers.) The amendment was a repetition of the "conscientious objections" under the Vaccination Acts, where one man whom he asked why he objected to vaccination declared, "I do not know much about it, but my wife does not like the child to keep her awake at night." (Laughter.)

The Committee divided, and there voted:—

For the amendment	37
Against	237
Majority against	200

Mr. T. E. Harvey formally moved an amendment that exemption might be claimed on the ground of a conscientious objection to "military service" as well as to combatant service. He stated that he moved the amendment in order to take a division upon it.

The Committee divided, and the numbers were:—

For the amendment	53
Against	258
Majority against	205

BIG LABOUR CONFERENCE.

Representatives of 2,000,000 Workers at Bristol.

The much-talked-of Labour Party conference began on January 26 at Bristol. It had been described in advance as one of the most critical in the history of the movement—because of the attitude the conference might take as to conscription.

But conscription is an accomplished fact, so that any view the delegates may air are purely academic. The conference "represents" 2,093,365 workers. The conference commenced by appointing Mr. W. C. Anderson, M.P., to the chair. Mr. W. H. Hays, the Labour candidate for Bristol East, in welcoming the conference, remarked that in Bristol they had been too much occupied with other questions to engage in recruiting, and had no inclination to do so. Mr. John Hodge, M.P., protested.

Mr. Anderson, in his presidential address, caused a burst of applause by stating that militarism and democracy could not live together in Germany or anywhere else.

Might Attempt Too Much.

Mr. Anderson said that whatever the original aim and purpose of the war, there was a danger of reaction. The Labour situation had been in many respects badly handled. Parliament had decided in favour of forced

military service, and with regard to the possibility of industrial conscription he was convinced that no form of words afforded immunity from danger.

There was a danger that the country would attempt the impossible by trying to be a great naval power, and a great industrial power.

They would, after the war, be living in a different world, and it would be a hard and bad world for labour unless labour took a hand in the shaping of it. Extravagance, waste, and luxury must be cut like cancer from the national life.

Horror of Germany.

Mr. James Sexton, of Liverpool, on behalf of the National Union of Dock Labourers, moved a resolution expressing the horror of the conference at the atrocities committed by Germany and her Ally. He was opposed to militarism, but he was out to win the war at all events. If Germany won, nothing else on God's earth mattered.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who was received with applause, appealed to the conference for foresight and toleration. They were too early and too late to pronounce on the origin of the war. Mr. Sexton had said he did not want the Germans to win. He (Mr. MacDonald) asked: Who does, honestly and fairly, who does? From one point of view they were the most bitterly anti-German of any section.

"We detect," said Mr. MacDonald, "from the bottom of our hearts every characteristic of Prussianism, and we want to stop the beginning of it here."

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



M O T H E R S !
YOU CANNOT TRIFLE WITH BABY'S
HEALTH.

THE BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR
MOTHER'S MILK IS
FRESH, PURE AND WHOLESOME
COW'S MILK.

PRODUCED UNDER STRICT HYGIENIC
CONDITIONS, SUCH AS OBTAIN
ON OUR FARMS.

BEWARE OF INFERIOR MILK.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

(S—SHELLERS; M—SALES; B—BUYERS; N—NOMINAL)

Share	STOCK	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914 Highest	1914 Lowest	1915 Highest	1915 Lowest	Last Dividend and Date
\$790	Banks.								
271/10/-	H.K. & S'hai Banking Corp.	120,000	\$125	all	855	July	700	Oct. 34 1/2	div. 790.00
	Marine Insurance.								
\$420	Canton Ins. Office, Ltd.	10,000	\$250	50	350	Dec.	305	Oct.	45 1/2
118 1/4	North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$15	5	145	May	133	Jan.	18 1/2
\$380	Union Ins. S'ty of C'lon, Ltd.	12,400	\$250	100	84 1/2	April	700	Oct.	\$380
ex 73 1/2	Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	12,000	\$100	60	210	April	192 1/2	Jan.	270
\$163	Fire Insurance.								
\$410	China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	20	160	July	140	Oct.	163
	H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	50	395	Feb.	368	April	420
	Shipping.								
\$129	Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$30	all	35	Mar.	27 1/2	Nov.	129
18	H'kong C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/4	Jan.	22	Dec.	23
\$186	Indo-China (Combined)	60,000	\$5	all	79	Jan.	50	Sep.	188
\$157	Steam Navigation	60,000	\$5	all	79	Jan.	50	Sep.	188
\$49 1/2	Shell T'port & T'ing Co., Ltd.	3,797,510	\$1	all	106 1/2	Feb.	70 1/2	Sept. 57 1/2	div. 82 1/2
\$39	Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	40,000	\$10	all	49	Mar.	40	Nov.	40
\$141	Refineries.								
\$40	China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2	Feb.	70	Nov.	141 1/2
	Luzon S. Refining Co., Ltd.	7,000	\$100	all	31	Jan.	17	Dec.	46
	Mining.								
30 1/2	Kailan Mining Admin'tion	1,000,000	\$1	all	41 1/2	Feb.	33 1/2	Dec.	33 1/2
330	Rauk Australias Gold Min'g Co., Ltd.	260,000	\$1	all	310	Jan.	190	Nov.	4
27 1/2	T'onghai Mines Ltd.	160,000	\$1	all	39 1/2	Feb.	19 1/2	Nov.	32 1/2
26 1/2	Ural Caspian	796,666	\$1	all	56 1/2	Feb.	21 1/2	Nov.	41
	Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.								
ex div. 72 1/2	H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	89	Jan.	73	Nov.	81 1/2
\$102	H.K. & W.D. Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	77	Jan.	58	Oct.	105
\$97	Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	55,000	\$100	all	60	July	50	Dec.	65 1/2
65	Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	55,000	\$100	all	109	Jan.	82 1/2	Dec.	93 1/2
90	Lands, Hotels and Buildings.								
194	Anglo French Lands	12,000	\$100	100	—	—	54	—	94
\$112 1/2	H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	50	128	July	120	Dec.	115
\$102	H'kong Land Investment Co.	50,000	\$100	all	117 1/2	July	98	Nov.	111 1/2
\$64 1/2	H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	94 1/2	Jan.	74	Nov.	74
\$37 1/2	H'loon Land & B'ing Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	50	45 1/2	Jan.	44	Feb.	40
\$107	Shanghai Lands	75,000	\$50	all	98	Dec.	89	Oct.	106
\$37	West Point Building Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$50	all	73	June	66	Feb.	86
\$100	H'kong Central Estate	10,000	\$100	all	—	—	103	—	100
	Cotton Mills.								
\$140	Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	128	July	125	May	180
\$134	Kung Yik	75,000	\$10	all	144	Jan.	11	Mar.	17
71	Lau Kung Mow	8,000	\$100	all	110	Feb.	70	May	89
91	Shanghai Cottons	40,000	\$50	all	135	Feb.	70	Nov.	105
5.90	Yangtzeopos	175,000	\$5	all	—	—	—	—	61 1/2
\$10.35	Miscellaneous.								
\$4.70	China Borneo Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$12	all	12	May	10	Dec.	10.35
	China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$25	all	4.90	July	4	April	4 1/4
ex div. \$9.30	Do. (Spec. shares)	50,000	\$1	all	—	—	—	—	—
\$29 1/2	China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	9	Jan.	7	Nov.	10.10
\$10.40	Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	40,000	\$25	all	39	June	35	Aug.	34
\$43 1/2	Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$10	all	6.90	Jan.	5	Aug.	11
\$180	Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	49	Jan.	36	Nov.	45
\$32	Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$25	all	217 1/2	July	174	Dec.	190
\$6	Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	25	June	22	Apr.	43 1/2
	Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	\$5	all	13 1/2	July	7 1/2	Feb.	6 1/2
\$1.39	Langkats	250,000	\$10	all	64 1/2	Mar.	28	Dec.	42
\$10	Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2	Jan.	9 1/2	June	10
25 cts.	Do (New)	50,000	\$10	all	93 cts.	Jan.	75 cts.	Dec.	51
\$4	Philippines Ltd.	75,000	\$10	all	—	—	—	—	—
\$5	H. Price & Co., Ltd.	12,000	\$10	all	—	—	—	—	—
\$20	Societe des Pulpes et Papieteries du Tonkin	13,200	\$50	all	—	—	—	—	—
\$34 1/2	Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$5	all	5.00	June	4	Nov.	3 1/2
\$15 1/2	Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/2	Feb.	17	Jan.	18
\$6.85	Watson and Co., Ltd.	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2	April	6.90	Dec.	6 1/2
\$54 1/2	William Powell, Limited	21,000	\$7	all	9 1/2	Jan.	6 1/2	Dec.	7
\$29	S.O. Morning Post	6,000	\$25	all	30	June	92	Dec.	29

WRIGHT & HORNBY, Share and General Brokers 6, Des Vaux Road Central, Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO MON. FRIDAY, 1916.
ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."
THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby, in their share report dated March 3, state:—
Our local market continues firm with a good business passing in the more active stocks and with a tendency to higher values.
Bar Silver is quoted at 27 1/16 per oz. for ready delivery.
Exchange on London opened to day at 111 1/2 T.T. and at 74 for 3 1/4 bills.
Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been dealt in to a fair extent at \$790 closing firm at the rate.
Marine Insurance.—Unions are quiet at \$380 after small sales. Cantons are in demand at \$420. From the North Yangtze are, quoted at \$240 ex 73 buyers and North China at Tls. 182 1/2 nominal.
Fire Insurance.—China Fires are steady at \$163 after sales at the rate and Hongkong Fires are \$110 nominal.
Shipping.—Indo-Chinas are a strong market at \$126 for the combined shares and at \$157 for the Deferred and \$49 for the Preferred—cash "Deferred" shares are difficult to obtain.
Oils.—Langkats after the declaration of a Tls. 1 dividend for the past year jumped from Tls. 32 1/2 to Tls. 43 at which latter figure a fair amount of business was put through; the market closes with buyers at Tls. 39 and sellers at Tls. 41. Shells Transports are wanted at 97 1/8 and Ural Caspian have local sellers at 34 1/2.

Refined.—China Sugars are firm with buyers at \$14 1/2 cash and equivalent rates forward.
Lusons have been booked at \$39 and \$40 closing steady.
Mining.—Tronobas are in demand 27 1/8. Kailans are wanted at \$30. Rubis are on offer at \$3.20.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves are steady at \$72 1/2 ex the dividend of \$3. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks advanced to \$105 sales cash on the announcement that the Directors proposed paying a dividend of \$5 for the past year, afterwards the market reacted and a fair business has been done at \$104 to \$105 for April settlement delivery, at the close there are buyers at \$102 cash. Shanghai Docks are firm at Tls. 85. Hongkong Wharves are wanted in the North at Tls. 93.
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Central Estates have buyers at \$88 and sellers at \$100. Hongkong Lands can be placed at \$102. Hongkong Hotels changed hands at \$112 1/2 closing steady. There are buyers of Humphreys Estates at \$64. Kowloon Lands are quiet at \$37 1/2. West Point are obtainable at \$87.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos are quoted at Tls. 140 buyers. Shanghai Cottons have been sold at Tls. 91 and at Tls. 90 1/2 closing with further buyers at Tls. 90 1/2. Kang Yiks are in demand at Tls. 13 1/2. Yangtzeopos have been done in fair quantities at Tls. 5 1/2 and Tls. 5.80 and there are further buyers at Tls. 5 1/2.

Miscellaneous.—There are buyers of China Borneo at \$10 1/2. China Providence at \$9.30. Dairy Farms at \$29 1/2. Cementa at \$10.40. Electric at \$43 1/2. Watson's at \$6.85 and Wm. Powells at \$5 1/2. There are sellers of China Light and Powers at \$47.00. Ropes at \$32. Low Level Trams at \$6.10, and Waterboats at \$16.

NOTICES.

MITSUBISHI GOSHI

KWAISHA.

(MITSUBISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASIMA OCHI, MITSUBI, YOSHI-
NOTANI, KAWAZU, SAKI, SHIMIZU,
SIBAI and KAWAYAMA Collieries.

AGENTS FOR

SAKITO AND OYUBARI COALS.

HEAD OFFICE.—MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES.—NAGASAKI, MOI, KANAGAWA, YAMAGUCHI, OYABI, MURORAN, HAKODATE, KOBE, OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, TSUBUGA, LONDON, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HANKOW, PEKING and CANTON.

Cable address for above: "IWASAKI."

Codes: AL, A.B.C. 5th Ed., Western Union.

AGENTS—

CHINKIANG—Messrs. GEAR-

ING & Co., MANILA—Messrs. MACONDRAY & Co., SINGAPORE—Messrs. BORNED & Co., LONDON—Messrs. A.R. BROWN, McFARLANE & Co., LTD.

For Particulars, apply to K. KATO, Manager.

No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

KEROSENE OIL

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.
Present price.—

"COMET."

\$6.60 per case ex store.

"WHITE ROSE."

\$6.80 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG

168 Des Vaux Road Central (2 blocks West of Cent. Market.)

KWONG YUEN.

91 Des Vaux Road, West.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING FROM ANY OF THE FOLLOWING AFFECTIONS, you will find relief by using the "THERAPION" Ointment. It is a powerful remedy for all skin diseases, and is especially useful in the treatment of Eczema, Psoriasis, and other similar conditions. It is sold by all chemists and druggists.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE

Cannot be beaten. If Equalled for Bread, Cakes, Confectionery and meals with Wines & Liquors.

EXCHANGE

Saturday, 4th March, 1916.

SELLING.

T.T.	111 1/2	\$16
Demand	111 1/2	14
30 d/s	111 1/2	516
60 d/s	111 1/2	716
4 m/s	111 1/2	14
T/T Shanghai	73 1/2	14
T/T Singapore	82 1/2	14
T/T Japan	91 1/2	14
T/T India	143 1/2	14
Demand India	144	
T/T San Fco & N.Y.	46	
T/T Java	109 1/2	14
T/T Manila	Nom.	
T/T France	270	
Demand Paris	270 1/2	14

BUYING.

4 m/s L/C	111 1/2	1516
4 m/s D/P	27 1/2	116
6 m/s L/C	27 1/2	316
30 d/s S'ney & M.	37 1/2	316
30 d/s San Fco & N.Y.	47 1/2	14
4 m/s Manila	Nom.	
4 m/s France	281	
6 m/s France	286	

Demand Germany

Demand New York 46 1/4

T/T Bombay

Demand Bombay 144

T/T Calcutta

Demand Calcutta 144

Demand Manila 32 1/4

Demand Singapore 83 1/4

On Haiphong 3 1/2 prem.

On Saigon 3

On Bangkok 79 1/4

Sovereign 10.25

Gold Leaf per oz. 57.00

Bar Silver per oz. 27

NOTICES

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedders Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th March, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1915.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 14th to 29th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Agents.
Hongkong, 21 March, 1916.

LEE KEE

BUILDING CONTRACTOR.
DEALER IN SANITARY GOODS.
MANUFACTURER OF MOSAIC TILES.
FIRE BRICKS AND SANITARY STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES, IMPORTER AND EXPORTER OF BUILDING MATERIALS.
Telephone No. 1433, Office & Showroom.
Head Office—21, Wellington Street.

TSANG FOOK.

PIANO TUNER & REPAIRER.
OLD PIANOS MADE LIKE NEW.

NOTICE

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the ESSSEX & SUFFOLK EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED, are prepared to issue Policies against Fire Risks at Current Rates on approved Foreign and Chinese Properties.

For the NORTH CHINA INSURANCE CO., LTD.
S. J. CHINCHEN.
Agent.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHOLESALE Indents promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all British and Continental goods, including—
Books and Stationery.
Boots, Shoes and Leather.
Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries.
China, Earthenware and Glassware.
Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories.
Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods.
Fancy Goods and Perfumery.
Hardware, Machinery and Metals.
Jewellery, Plate and Watches.
Photographic and Optical Goods.
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores, etc., etc.

Commission 2½ to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
Consignment of Produce Sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON & SONS
(Established 1814)
25, ABCHURCH LANE, LONDON E.C.
Cable Address: "Annals" London.

NOTICE

G. R.
1916-17.

SEALED TENDERS in duplicate will be received at the R. N. Hospital until 10 a.m. on the 15th March, 1916, from persons desirous of supplying Beef, Mutton, Fowls, Pork, Bread, Cheese, Pure Cow's Milk, Aerated Waters, Ice, and other provisions and necessaries for the year ending 31st March, 1917.

Sealed Tenders in duplicate will also be received for Coal (Alkali and Yuhari).
Printed Forms of Tender and further particulars can be obtained at the R. N. Hospital.
The right to reject the lowest or any Tender is reserved.
DONALD T. HOSKYN,
Surgeon-General.
R. N. Hospital, Hongkong,
3rd March, 1916.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave.
Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Hongkong 9th July, 1915.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Company,
is which are vested the shares of THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.
(TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914) £2,970,367
1—Authorized Capital—£5,000,000
Subscribed Capital—4,500,000

Revenue Fire Branch—£2,437,500
Life and Annuity—3,337,047
Life and Annuity Funds—17,674,390
Sinking Fund Account—128,230
£2,970,367

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested and by Act of Parliament are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's business.

NOTICE

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
We have this day removed our Offices and Show-rooms from the First Floor to the Second Floor of 10, Des Voeux Road Central (above the Robinson Piano Company).
MOW FUNG & CO.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1916.

POST OFFICE

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Agular Radio Telegraph Station—
Nippon Maru

MAILS DUE

Europe (London, 2nd Feb, via Sibiria, Sinking, 5th March)
Shanghai (Amoy, 7th March)
Europe (French Mail), Polytechnic, 8th March
Australia, Nippon Maru, 10th March
Australia, Empire, 10th March

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Amoy—Per LIANGCHOW, 4th March, 3 p.m.
Straits, India via Calcutta—Per YAT SHING, 4th March, 3 p.m.
Philippines—Per YUENSANG, 4th March, 3 p.m.
Saigon—Per STANDARD, 4th March, 3 p.m.
Saigon—Per KUMAKATA M., 4th March, 3 p.m.
Shanghai—Per KALGAN, 4th March, 3 p.m.
Saigon—Per HALDIS, 4th March, 3 p.m.
Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per CHENAN, 4th March, Registration 4.15 p.m. Letters 5.00 p.m.
[Shanghai B. P.O. Wednesday, 8th Mar.]
Hainan and Haiphong—Per LOKSANG, 4th March, 3 p.m.
Swatow, Shanghai and N. China—Per CHOYFANG, 4th Mar., 3 p.m.
Saigon—Per HAINAN, 4th Mar., 3 p.m.
Ningpo and Shanghai—Per HOIHOW, 4th March, 3 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow, Amoy, Fuzhou, via Tamsui—Per KALMO M., 5th March, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 6th March.

Pakhoi & Haiphong—Per SUNGLIANG, 6th March, 9 a.m.
Saigon—Per NEVIS, 6th March, 11 a.m.
Swatow, Shanghai & North China—Per HOPANG, 6th March, 3 p.m.

TUESDAY, 7th March.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C., Seattle, & United Kingdom via Canada (Europe via Siberia)—Per TAMBA MARU, 7th March, Registration 10.15 a.m. Letters 11 a.m.
Subscribed Correspondence for Canada, United States and South America.
[Shanghai B. P.O. Saturday, 11th Mar.]
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou—Per HAI-CHING, 7th March, 1 p.m.
Batavia, Semarang, Sourabaya and Port Moresby (via Batavia)—Per HOKUTO M., 7th March, 3 p.m.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Findon Haddock, Kippers &c.
ALEXANDRA CAFE

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED.

Hanoi, Fr. 133, Mowen, 4th March—
Haiphong, 3rd Mar. Gen.—A. R. M.
Taiho M. Jap. s.s. 1836, 3rd March—
P. Arthur, 25th Feb. Coal—M. R. K.
TJLWONG, D.T. s.s. 360, A. Oldenburger, 3rd March—Bali Papan, 26th Feb. General—J. C. J. L.
Suzen M. Jap. s.s. 1881, Moshimoto, 3rd March—Moji, 27th Feb. Coal—O.S.K.
Eugenia, S. s.s. 1331, Waide, 3rd March—
Saigon, 27th Feb. Rice—T. & Co.
Taming, R. s.s. 1335, Poonadathar, 4th March—Manila, 1st March, Sugar—R. & S.

DEPARTED.

March 2.
Kneichow for Tientsin
Kueichow for Hankow
Nippon M. for San Francisco via Manila

March 3.

Haitan for Foochow via Swatow
Fookwang for Kobe via Shanghai
Sagan for Canton
Kobina M. for Moji

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

March 3.

Taiho Maru for Canton
Taiho Maru for Peking
Kane for Saigon
Anhui for Canton

March 4.

Loksang for Haiphong via Hainan
Choysang for Shanghai via Swatow
Yodo Maru for Wakamatsu
Hakio for Saigon
Kwangsin for Canton
Yamaguchi for Manila
Yamaguchi for Calcutta via Singapore
Haiyang for Saigon
Chungking for Hongkong
Yodo Maru for Vancouver & Seattle via Moji
Kumata Maru for Saigon
Seachuan for Wuhu

TUESDAY, 7th March.
Shanghai & N. China (Europe via Siberia)—Per ANNUU, 7th March, Registration 2.15 p.m. Letters 3 p.m.
[Shanghai B. P.O. Saturday, 11th Mar.]

French Mail.
Shanghai, Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Aden, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt & Red Sea via Canada—Per TITAN, 9th March, Registration 10.15 a.m. Letters 11 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 8th March.
Philippines—Per TEAN, 8th March, 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, 9th March.
Japan via Kobe Canada via Victoria, B.C., North & South America via Seattle, United States via Canada—Per TITAN, 9th March, Registration 10.15 a.m. Letters 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, 10th March.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou—Per HAI-HONG, 10th March, 1 p.m.

SATURDAY, 11th March.
Japan via Moji, Honolulu, Hilo, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salinas Cruz, Panama, Callao, Arica, Iquique and Valparaiso—Per ANXIO M., 11th Mar., 11 a.m.

SUNDAY, 12th March.
Japan via Nagasaki—Per NIKKO M., 12th March, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 13th March.
Japan via Moji—Per BASHI M., 13th March, 8 a.m.

TUESDAY, 14th March.
Philippines Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and New Guinea via Thursday Is.—Per TANGO MARU, 14th March, Registration 2.15 p.m. Letters 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 15th March.
Timor, Australia, Tasmania, N. Zealand via Port Darwin, and New Guinea via Thursday Is.—Per ST. ALBA, 15th Mar., Registration 2.15 a.m. Letters 10 a.m.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, Dr. J. W. Noble
by George William Cade Barnett at 11, Lee House
Street, in the City of Victoria, Hong Kong.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Weather Report and Forecast for to-morrow will be found on a Second Extra.

On the 3rd at 12.05—A depression is still shown to north of Hokkaido, a feeble anticyclone is central over Haha.

Pressure has decreased moderately along the coast from Shanghai to Tientsin, and slightly from Tientsin to Peking. It is nearly stationary over the Philippines.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.50 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

Station Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Weather.

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock. Light or variable wind, foggy.

2 Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

3 South coast of China to Tientsin. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China to Peking. The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, 3rd March, a.m.

Wootock 6a 23.68 SW 4
Sakata 23.71 SW 6
Tokyo 23.83 W 1
Kobe 3.07 W 1
Nagasaki 3.07 W 1
Kagawa 3.07 W 1
Oshima 3.07 W 1
Aoba 3.07 W 1
Laba 3.07 W 1
Bonin Is. 3.07 W 1
Chaofo 6a 30.06 38 87 SW 40

Shanghai 30.02 41 87 SW 1b
Guzhou 30.04 44 SW 2b
Ningbo 30.04 44 SW 2b
Shaoxing 30.04 44 SW 2b
Amoy 30.04 44 SW 2b
Swatow 30.04 44 SW 2b
Taichow 30.04 44 SW 2b
Tientsin 30.04 44 SW 2b
Kobe 30.04 44 SW 2b
Yokohama 30.04 44 SW 2b
Manila 30.04 44 SW 2b
Cebu 30.04 44 SW 2b
Singapore 30.04 44 SW 2b
Batavia 30.04 44 SW 2b
Sourabaya 30.04 44 SW 2b
Semarang 30.04 44 SW 2b
Hankow 30.04 44 SW 2b
Tientsin 30.04 44 SW 2b
Peking 30.04 44 SW 2b
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